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The Literary Digest

for April 6, 1935

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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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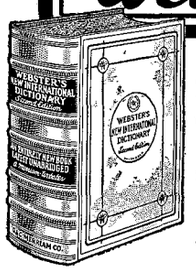

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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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fin de siècle.—"O. A. A.," Saco, Mont.—This is a French phrase and is defined: "Literally, end of the century; up to date; an expression used during the closing years of the 19th century for that which was most progressive, novel in fashion, or advanced in ideas." The phrase is pronounced *fan da sye'kl*—first *a* as in *fat*, *n* as in the French word *bon*, second *a* as in *final*, *e* as in *prey*.

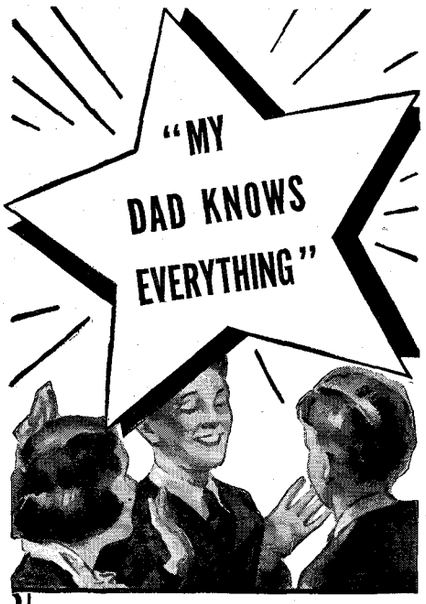
gage.—"C. A. J.," Rochester, N. Y.—This word has suffered from many mutations. Originally (1450) spelled *gawge*, it took the form *gauge* in 1491, but in 1580 became *gage*. In 1595, it was spelled *gadge*, then in 1644 it returned to *gage*. From that time *gage* has prevailed, but *gauge* has been occasionally used. In the United States *gage* is commonly accepted as correct; in Great Britain in its uses to denote *the standard of measure, the distance between rails of a railroad track*, and the graduated instrument for measuring fluctuating objects as *water*, *rain*, *wind*, etc., the spellings *gauge* and *gage* have been used as interchangeable, but in the *nautical sense*, *gage* alone prevails.

hex.—"M. N.," New York City.—The noun *hex*, the plural of which is *hexes*, is used of an individual, whether male or female, who practises witchcraft. The word is derived from the German *hexe*, meaning witch, wizard. The verb *hex* means to practise witchcraft (upon); to bewitch. Both noun and verb are localisms peculiar to the people of the United States, particularly in the Pennsylvania German districts.

technological, technology.—"A. R. S.," Cliffside Park, N. J.—The adjective *technological* as used to-day pertains to manufacture rather than to agriculture or commerce. When one speaks of *technological unemployment*, the intent is industrial unemployment, and embraces all fields of manufacture, whether they be textile, metallurgical, or any other field. The term *technology* has been in use for many years, and is defined: "The science that treats of the industrial or useful arts."

Common labor is not considered by industrialists as under the classification of *technological labor*. By the term *technological labor* the assumption is that the laborer has had some particular training or experience in the manufacturing field in which he is employed. The common laborer is one performing such labor as might be common to any gainful pursuit. He could as readily find employment in a brewery as in a textile mill, or as in agriculture.

The term *technology* is derived from the Greek *technologia*, which in turn is from *technē*, art, plus the suffix *-ology*, the Anglicized form of the Greek suffix *-ologia*, in turn derived from the Greek *legō*, speak.



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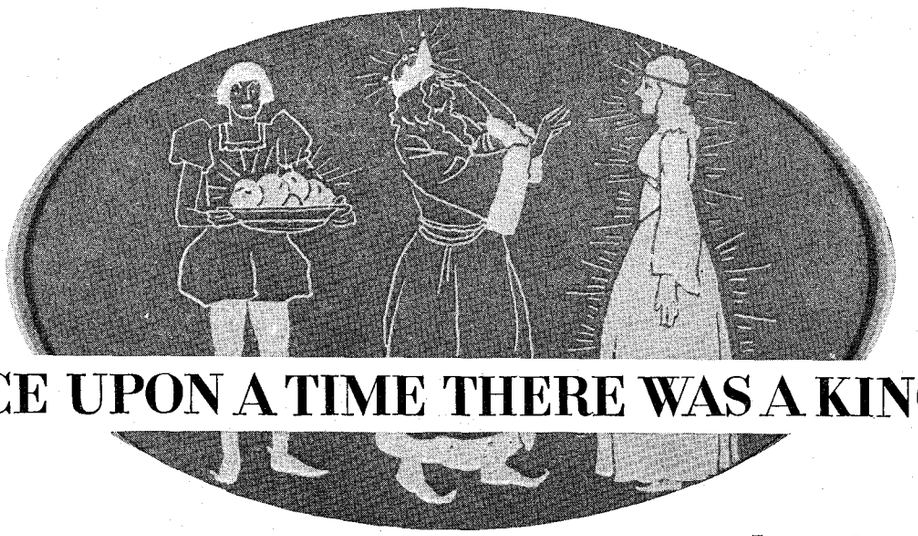

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. . . *poor fellow!*

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NEW YORK The Literary Digest April 6, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Republican Party Shows Increasing Signs of Life, With the Call for Mid-West Convention Next Month and Discussion of Possible Nominees for 1936—Debate Continues on Whether the President Is Maintaining His Popularity—Will There Be a Third Party?

Is President Roosevelt's hold on public sentiment weakening? Has he lost ground since the elections of 1934?

These questions have bobbed into many minds recently, they have been debated in the press and on the rostrum, and in some cases, at least, they have been answered affirmatively.

Thus, according to Msgr. John A. Ryan of Washington, well-known professor at the Catholic University of America, "President Roosevelt has suffered a considerable decline in popular confidence since the beginning of the year. This lessened influence is found in practically all classes of the population."

Testimony to much the same effect comes from Henry I. Harriman, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Four months ago, he says, the President was as popular as ever, but since then "the story has been different. The people still admire the President and want to have faith in his policies, but they also want jobs. . . . Now they are beginning to wonder whether the New Deal measures will give them work and the comforts of life."

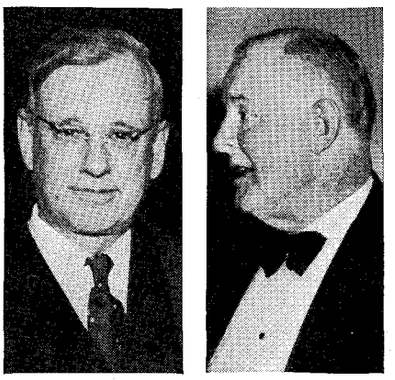
The Elephant Shows Signs of Life Perhaps the belief that the President is slipping, however accurate or inaccurate it may be, helps to explain recent rumblings and stirrings in the Republican Party. But, whatever the explanation, the fact is plain: there's life in the Elephant yet.

"There are signs of a Republican comeback," declares the Topeka ***Capital*** (Rep.), "and increasing signs that Republicans believe in it."

As ***The Christian Science Monitor*** (Ind.) puts it: "The Republican pachyderm which many political wiseacres somewhat hastily interred after last fall's elections is doing some very lively trumpeting these days."

Last week, out of ear-shot of the trumpeting, President Roosevelt did battle with barracuda and other game-fish off Florida and the Bahamas. When the Senate had passed the work-relief bill, a lull descended on Congress, and the President seized the opportunity to go fishing.

A special train took him from Washington to Jacksonville, a waiting destroyer carried him out to sea, and there he boarded Vincent Astor's yacht *Nourmahal*.



Keystone © International

Governor Landon, of Kansas, *left*, and William Allen White

The President planned to work a bit, relax a bit and, now and then, show barracuda the sterner side he has refrained from showing to the present session of Congress.

President "Entitled" To His Vacation Regardless of party affiliations, commentators in the press seem agreed that he is entitled to this spring vacation.

This fishing-trip, says the Philadelphia ***Evening Bulletin*** (Ind.-Rep.), is "a Roosevelt policy which the nation should approve unanimously."

"The President of the United States," it points out, "is fairly entitled to a day off or days off whenever he finds an opportunity to take them. He has a back-breaking, man-killing job that knows no enforceable limit for its working hours, either per day or per week."

The ease with which the President can lay aside his cares does not mean that he is light-minded toward his responsibilities, says the Utica ***Daily Press*** (Ind.). "On the contrary, it should be said that this very quality is one of President Roosevelt's saving attributes. It enables him to carry a tremendous burden of work. When he has gone as far as he can with his load, he puts it down and goes fishing while Congress argues."

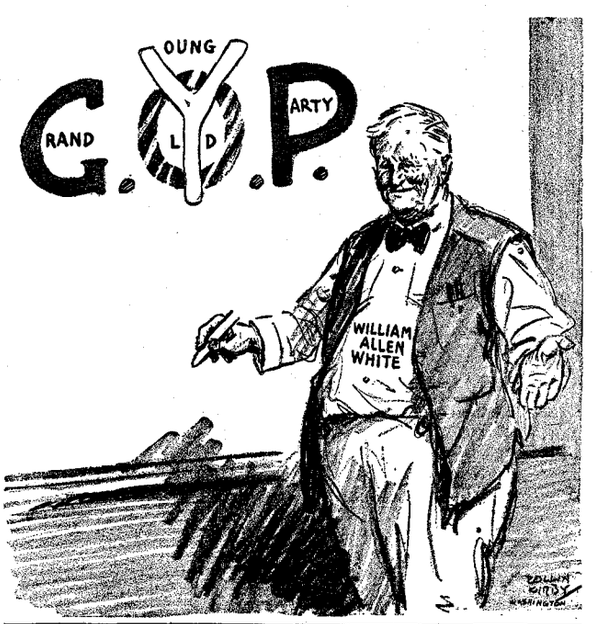
But tho President Roosevelt was far from the scenes of political strife last week, he knew what the Elephant was up to.

Comment on Hoover Message Continues Days before the President left Washington, Herbert Hoover, in a message to California Republicans, had declared that "The theories of this Administration do not work" and had urged the Republican Party to furnish a rallying-point for all who believe in fundamental American principles "and are determined to defeat those who are responsible for their daily jeopardy."

Editorial comment on this message, delivered March 23, continued last week. Naturally, newspapers with Republican leanings tended to approve the gist of it, while those with Democratic leanings tended to belittle it.

The Detroit ***Free Press*** (Ind.) called Mr. Hoover's indictment of the New Deal "sound" and added: "The Democratic Party obviously is incapable of throwing up leaders who can chart an intelligent course toward national recovery and then hold to that course. . . . The Republican Party, with its traditions of constructive government, and under the right sort of leadership, affords a rallying-point for a nation tired of experimentation, vacillation, and floundering."

On the other hand, the New Orleans ***Item*** (Dem.) declared: "This eminent Engineer had a personal opportunity to do all he advocates, and to avert all the evils he pretends to deplore. He muffed the ball. He let the industrial and financial structure of the



An Unfortunate Symbol

—Kirby in the New York *World-Telegram*

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The Elephant Call

—Messner in the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*

country sink to the verge of ruin. And he left Mr. Roosevelt nothing but the wreck."

Even more interesting to the press than Mr. Hoover's message is the convention which Republicans from ten Mid-Western States plan to hold in Kansas City some time next month. Its purpose is to pump new vigor into the Republican Party and to write a declaration of principles which will influence the Republican platform and the Republican campaign next year.

The West's Leadership In Republican Revival "The Republican Party came out of the West," says the New York ***Herald Tribune*** (Ind.-Rep.), "and it is altogether fitting that renewal of its faith and revival of its strength should originate in that region."

To the Washington ***Evening Star*** (Ind.), however, "It seems a bit fanciful to exclude the Republicans of the East and the Pacific Coast from this interesting political accouchement. They, conceivably, might not care for the result."

The moving spirits behind the Mid-Western convention appear to be William Allen White, author, editor of the Emporia (Kan.) ***Gazette*** (Ind.-Rep.), and mildly liberal Republican, and Governor Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, who leaped into the limelight when he survived the Democratic sweeps of 1932 and 1934.

Many persons think of Mr. White as Mid-West America incarnate. He is a friendly, solid man with some meat on his bones. His manners are easy, even breezy; his intelligence is quick; he speaks his mind with punch and charm.

If he is contrary to type in any respect, it must be in his exceptionally sensitive literary taste. He not only knows what whole chunks of the population think; he knows how to put their thoughts into words. He is scheduled to draft the platform the Kansas City convention will adopt, and if he does it will be readable and read.

Governor Landon—"Alf" to Kansans—is much like him. His home is a big old-fashioned house with wide lawns and a well-stocked library, and it fits him perfectly. He likes to fish, hunt, and play pitch, he wears glasses and his smile will warm a friend at forty paces. He is the sort of Governor who is apt to take a visitor home and discuss problems of state while wheeling the baby. Like Mr. White, he is a dry, a fact which liberal Republicans in the East may find it hard to understand. Both he and Mr. White have gone along with much of the New Deal.

He is distinctly a Presidential possibility and may be more prominent still after the Mid-Western Republicans have held their convention.

Republican Presidential Timber Discussed Not that his is the only name Republicans are debating at the moment; there are many others. "This fact," the Troy ***Record Times*** points out, "indicates that the party is more hopeful than it was a few months ago."

Among those who are being debated as Presidential timber are Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey; Col. Frank Knox of Chicago, Publisher of the Chicago ***Daily News***; Senator L. J. Dickinson of Iowa; and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan. Mr. Hoover's name also comes in for mention, of course, and so does that of Ogden L. Mills.

The conviction that encourages Republican leaders is that a strong third-party candidate, probably Senator Huey P. Long, may appear in 1936 and split the Democratic Party's ranks.

"While in 1924 the third-party movement was the one hope of the Democrats, this time the prospect provides the first ray of light the Republicans have seen in a long time," Frank R. Kent, strong opponent of New-Deal experiments, writes in the Baltimore ***Sun*** (Ind.-Dem.).

Some Republicans, Morris D. Ervin writes from Washington to the Cincinnati ***Times-Star*** (Rep.), "are even getting out the old political arithmetic books and dusting them off. They recall that in 1932 Roosevelt drew 22,800,000 votes to Hoover's 15,700,000. . . . They estimate that Long, if unemployment continues, could draw 10,000,000. They say that practically all of these would be cast by voters who supported Roosevelt in 1932. That would leave Roosevelt 12,800,000 votes in 1936. And they add that the Republicans could command at least that many votes in 1936 as they did in 1932 for Hoover."

Republicans Aiding Long Organization? According to Arthur Krock, Washington correspondent of the New York ***Times*** (Ind.-Dem.): "Many Democrats accept the story that wealthy Republicans have been contributing to help form Huey P. Long's 'Share-the-Wealth' clubs throughout the country, in the belief that, the stronger the Louisiana Senator in 1936, the weaker the Democratic President and presumptive party candidate for reelection."

The Springfield (Mass.) ***Union*** (Rep.) and the Philadelphia ***Inquirer*** (Rep.), however, feel that Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin would make a far more formidable third-party candidate than Senator Long.

Meditation

—Munhall in the Seattle *Daily Times*

And some papers view the whole idea of a third-party candidate skeptically.

The Louisville ***Courier-Journal*** (Ind.) declares: "Even those who may disagree with some features of present policies and Huey's own following, if they thought his defection would restore the régime which laid the foundation for the catastrophe of 1929, would flock to the Roosevelt standard."

"As for a third party candidate of practical significance, where is he?" the Providence ***News-Tribune*** (Dem.) asks. "Where will Huey Long be, for example, outside of a few States which do not count very heavily in the Electoral College; especially, we may ask, where will he be in face of Father Coughlin's declaration of loyalty to Mr. Roosevelt?"

In Brief Review

Bernard M. Baruch made a dramatic appearance before the Senate Munitions Committee last week. Vigorously defending his financial integrity as Chairman of the War

© International

Secretary of War George H. Dern, in Philadelphia speech, declares his opposition to a large standing army

Industries Board during the World War, he advocated the abolishing of huge war profits by heavy taxation on incomes above peace-time earnings, clamping a "ceiling down over the whole price structure" and the creation of a Fair Price Commission.

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A war "on the other side" would nearly exhaust the world's remaining resources, perhaps wreck Western civilization, was Mr. Baruch's conclusion.

Completely in command of the situation, answering questions concisely without hesitation, the Wall Street financier disclosed that his fortune was $9,800,000 in 1916 with an income of $2,301,000 that year; that he had losses in 1918 and 1919; and that his $400,000 dividends during 1917 and 1918 from the Atolia Mining Company, a tungsten mine, were given to charity. His reference to his critics brought favorable comment from the Boston ***Post:*** "It looks as if there is going to be a show-down on the matter of Bernard M. Baruch's activities during the World War. Mr. Baruch has been the target for scores of politicians and others who thrive on making derogatory statements. . . . Apparently he has finally got tired of loose talk, and now has demanded that the Senate Munitions Committee go into the matter and 'either find me guilty of violation of the trust imposed upon me or put an end to the insinuations and innuendoes.' "

• • •

Final repeal of the "pink slip" publicity provision of the income tax law now awaits the President's signature. Previously approved by the House, 302 to 98, the repealer was passed by the Senate 53 to 16. As approved by the Senate, the "pink slip" repeal carried a minor amendment, permitting State, county and city tax-agents access to returns with a penalty for disclosures outside these official quarters.

Agitation for repeal was largely the work of Representative Robert L. Bacon, of New York, and the public picked up his arguments with letters to Congressmen. The "pink slip" was called a device of use to "sucker list" compilers, racketeers, kidnapers and overcurious neighbors. The Senate's vote was made in time to prevent the filed "pink slips" in the March 15 income tax reports from being published.

• • •

Archbishop Michael J. Curley, of Baltimore, attacked the Administration's policy in regard to religious persecution against Catholics in Mexico in an address before the Sodality Union of Washington. Hinting a rebuke at the polls, the Archbishop said that "20,000,000 American Catholics are getting pretty tired of the indifference shown by the Administration in this matter and they want action." Wildly applauded, the Archbishop talked freely "because as an American citizen I have the right to talk freely."

He condemned the good-neighbor policy of non-interference, charged the President with refusal to see delegates of the Knights of Columbus and other Catholic lay organizations on the persecutions and with issuing orders to the Foreign Relations Committees of the Senate and the House that a resolution to investigate religious activities in Mexico must be "killed." This resolution was sponsored by Senator William E. Borah shortly after the Senate had voted against United States adherence to the World Court.

• • •

President Roosevelt joined the utilities war in a letter to Representative William R. Thom, Democrat, of Ohio. Replying to protests of the Representative that TVA was attempting to attract industries out of Ohio, the President wrote:

"It is a very definite policy of the Tennessee Valley Authority that no such action be taken in respect to Ohio or any other region.

"You are aware, of course, that special interests are constantly attempting to thwart the program which Congress has set up for the Tennessee Valley. In this campaign against the TVA the charge is being circulated in the North that TVA is endeavoring to lure industry to the South. Citizens of the South are being told that TVA can not bring in industry; but that private companies have drawn and can draw industries from the North."

Attacking the power rates of the TVA, Louis H. Egan, President of the Union Light and Power Company of St. Louis, told a House committee that "the trouble with the TVA yardstick is that it is made with rubber. It is not three feet long; it is two feet long sometimes and four feet long other times."

• • •

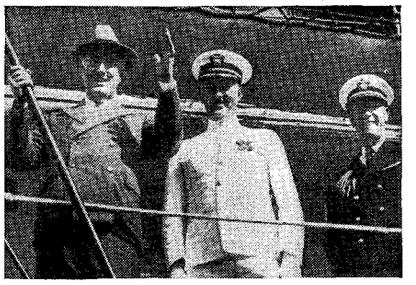
"Guilty" was the unanimous verdict of the special judicial commission of the Presbytery of New Brunswick trying Dr. J. Gresham Machen of Philadelphia on charges of "acts in contravention of the government and discipline" of his church. The penalty, stayed pending an appeal, was fixed at suspension "from the office of a minister in the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America until such time as he shall give satisfactory evidence of repentance." Doctor Machen can appeal to the Synod of New Jersey, and thence to the General Assembly.

Doctor Machen refused to obey the order of the General Assembly that he resign from the Independent Board of Foreign Missions which he organized after the regularly constituted board accepted "with regret" the resignation of Mrs. Pearl S. Buck, novelist, as a missionary to China. Doctor Machen and his Fundamentalist sympathizers held that Mrs. Buck was unorthodox in her views and should have been discharged.

• • •

Deportation proceedings against Evelyn John St. Loe Strachey, British economist and writer and a former member of Parliament, begun in Chicago on March 12, were dropped by the United States Bureau of Immigration last week. Immigration officials had wished to deport him on the ground that he was a Communist. The case had aroused wide interest.

Daniel W. MacCormack, Commissioner of Immigration, explained that the proceedings had been dropped because Mr. Strachey was planning to leave the country voluntarily. Arthur Garfield Hays, of the American Civil Liberties Union, counsel for Mr. Strachey, declared that the action relieved the authorities from an "absurd situation." Mr. Strachey sailed for England Sunday morning.



Wide World

President Roosevelt sails on the Destroyer *Farragut* from Jacksonville, Florida, to join Vincent Astor's yacht *Nourmahal* for his fishing-cruise

© International

National Guardsmen were ordered to Philipp, Mississippi, after a mob had dynamited a levee that had been protecting nearby-towns from floods

© International

Some of the 5,000 claimants for the $17,000,000 estate of the late Walter Garrett, snuff manufacturer, gather in the Philadelphia City Hall to hear the arguments in the case

Wide World

A delegation of Elks calls at the Capitol in Washington to present a petition containing over a million signatures urging passage of legislation to combat Communistic activities

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Following Through With the News

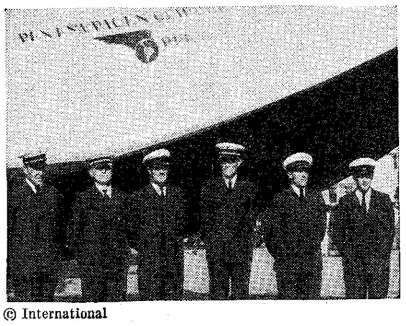
"Guild Victory": Newspaper men and women on strike for three months have displaced substitutes at their desks in the offices of the Newark ***Ledger,*** Newark, New Jersey, under an agreement drawn up by a Federal mediator.

The thirty-five editorial-staff employees who walked out protesting discrimination by Publisher Lucius T. Russell against Newspaper Guild organization-activities are to receive their former wages. The case of the eight employees whose dismissal precipitated the strike will be arbitrated. ***The Ledger*** has been operating for several weeks under a trusteeship by Chancery Court Order.

The Newark Guild accepted the settlement as a "substantial victory for Guild principles."

• • •

Sea-Halts: Way-stations for a transpacific air-plane service will be built on islands by an expedition which sailed last week from San Francisco on the *S.S. North Haven.*



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The crew of the giant nineteen-ton Pan American *Clipper* plane just before they took off for California to blaze a new air-trail to the Orient

The proposed route of the Pan American Airways Company includes Midway Island, Wake Island, Guam, Manila, and Canton, China, a total of about 8,500 miles.

• • •

Cartoonist Dies: Eugene Zimmerman, cartoonist, famous as "Zim," the signature he used, died in his home at Horseheads, New York, last week. He was seventy-three years old. He first worked in his father's bakery-shop, then on a farm, and as an office-boy, and put in three years as a sign-painter before his genius was discovered. He was on the staff of ***Judge*** for twenty-eight years.

• • •

King's Wards: The Dionne quintuplets, by action of the Ontario Legislature, last week were made the wards of King George V until they are eighteen years old. They will be under the supervision of the Ontario Minister of Public Welfare. Other guardians are their father and Dr. Allan Roy Dafoe, their physician.

Moves Made to Bolster NIRA

President Calls for Enforcement of Codes and Senator Harrison Sponsors Bill to Extend Recovery Act Two Years

The Administration moved decisively last week to counteract a wide-spread impression that the National Industrial Recovery Act is headed toward oblivion.

That impression had been more or less prevalent for some time. It spread rapidly during the week when the Department of Justice indicated that it would abandon its plan to fight the Belcher case before the United States Supreme Court.

The Belcher case grew out of the alleged violation by William E. Belcher, Alabama lumber-mill owner, of the wages-and-hours provisions of the lumber code. If the case had been carried through, the Supreme Court would have been asked to decide whether or not the NIRA conflicts with the Constitution.

When the Department of Justice announced that it would drop the case, many persons concluded that the Blue Eagle was as good as done for.

Roosevelt's Letter

On the same day, however, President Roosevelt wrote a strong letter to Donald R. Richberg, Acting Chairman of the National Industrial Recovery Board.

He urged that "the full power of the National Recovery Administration . . . be exerted to insist upon and to obtain compliance with the requirements of approved codes of fair competition." Indirectly, he also urged Congress to accelerate action to extend the NIRA, and so "end a period of uncertainty as to the provisions and the extension of the law which has a retarding effect upon industrial recovery and tends to unsettle commercial and labor relations."

Senator Pat Harrison, Administration stalwart and Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee which has been investigating the workings of the NIRA, took the advice to heart. A few days after the letter was written, he sponsored a bill to extend the NIRA for two years.

Senator Harrison called his measure simply a pattern on which Congress might shape legislation.

Small industries, size not yet specified, would be exempted from codes under the Harrison measure. General codes would be confined to industries engaged in interstate commerce. Labor, retaining its right to bargain collectively, would gain the added privilege of recovering losses sustained through violation of this right by employers. Monopolies would be discouraged.

Just before Chairman Harrison submitted his bill, his committee heard Mr. Richberg describe strike-threats in certain industries—coal and rubber among them—partly attributable to uncertainty over the NIRA's future.

Next day, Saturday, March 30, the coal-strike threat disappeared when bituminous miners and operators agreed to an extension of present wage and code provisions until June 16.

On the following day, at Akron, Ohio, union workers began casting their ballots to decide whether or not a strike should be called in the rubber industry.

Johnson's Radio Attack

Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson delivered a final radio denunciation of Father Charles E. Coughlin and Senator Huey P. Long over a nation-wide hookup on Saturday and declared that he was now "done with this controversy."

He berated Father Coughlin's monetary plan as a "nonsensical monstrosity" and attacked his Union for Social Justice.

A blast against Senator Long, which nevertheless expressed a preference for the latter's "forthright bunk," was also in the original manuscript of the General's speech, but it was omitted for lack of time.

In what was construed as an indirect reply to General Johnson's speech, Father Coughlin declared the following day that both the NRA and the AAA were conceived by the United States Chamber of Commerce, and that the chief constructive effort of the NRA had been to make "big business bigger." Both, he said, had been "wet-nursed by Johnson and his pals."

Restraint of Trade Charged

Unlawful restraint of trade by the leading dairy companies of the United States in conducting the ice-cream end of their business was charged in a Federal Trade Commission complaint issued on March 29. The complaint is directed against the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, which represents 500 member wholesale manufacturers and distributers throughout the country. The officers of the Association are personally mentioned in the complaint.

Charges declare, among other things, that the Association tried to suppress competition from counter ice-cream freezers by sponsoring legislation, ostensibly in aid of sanitation, but actually designed to make the use of these freezers impossible. The complaint is the first in the history of the FTC to charge improper legislative activity.

Rise in Freight Rates

Concessions regarded as a partial victory for, but in the main denying the plea of, the Class I railroads for a general 10 per cent. rise in freight rates were granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission last Saturday by a close vote of 5 to 4. The higher rates, which apply only until June 30, 1936, will affect principally coal and coke, petroleum products, iron ore, and sand and gravel.

It has been estimated that the temporary emergency rise will increase the operating income of the roads about $85,000,000.

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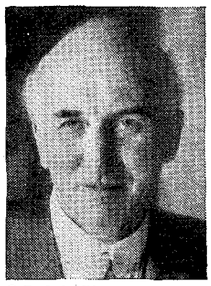
TOPICS OF THE DAY ABROAD

British-Russian Concord Attained as Result of Captain Eden's Visit—"Divergence of Opinion" Between Sir John Simon and Chancellor Hitler—Britain in Key Position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Left to right, Sir John Simon, Britain's Foreign Secretary; Capt. Anthony Eden, Britain's Lord Privy Seal; Pierre Laval, French Foreign Minister; Fulvio Suvich, Italian Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Commissar for Foreign Affairs; and Adolf Hitler, Chancellor of Germany

A swiftly-arming Germany has apparently brought more unanimity of view-point among the other European Powers than has been known since Versailles.

All the indications are that Allied solidarity will be strengthened at Stresa, on Lake Maggiore in northern Italy, when Great Britain, France, and Italy meet on April 11 in a conference to climax the diplomatic peace pilgrimages of Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, and Capt. Anthony Eden, British Lord Privy Seal.

It was at Locarno on Lake Maggiore that the famous Locarno pact was concluded in 1925. Germany joined Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium in guaranteeing peace in Western Europe. But Germany will not be at Stresa.

Before the scheduled journey of Foreign Minister Pierre Laval, of France, to Moscow, Captain Eden, accomplished diplomatic protégé of Sir John, went to the Russian capital immediately after the Simon-Hitler talks at Berlin.

Communiqué Issued

Following four days of conversations, a joint communiqué was issued by the Soviet Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff and Captain Eden in which the following major points were emphasized:

Full agreement on the necessity of the long-discussed Eastern security pact to check the threat of war.

Agreement that both Germany and Poland should participate in the projected peace treaty.

Denial that either Great Britain or Soviet Russia desired the encirclement of any nation.

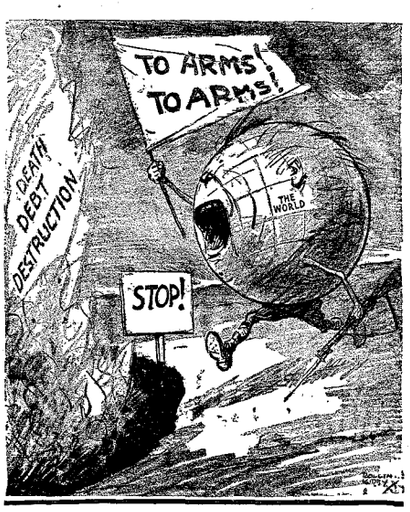
Britain and Russia agreed on future "cordial cooperation" for the maintenance of peace in Europe and the Far East.

The "practical" and "highly satisfactory" results on both sides, which ended the Anglo-Russian conversations, moved the Soviet Russian officially-inspired press to bespeak United States cooperation in helping to keep peace in Europe. A Moscow organ of the Commissariat for Heavy Industry, ***Za Industrializatsiyu,*** declared that "at the moment of an extremely tense atmosphere in Europe in connection with the aggressive attitude of German Nazis, American diplomacy is manifesting indecision." This newspaper added that the United States "can never isolate itself from Europe."

The United States, it was further remarked, has $11,000,000,000 of war-debts due from Europe, and more than $5,000,000,000 invested in Europe.

A correspondent of the London ***Times,*** who accompanied Captain Eden to Moscow, wrote that the Berlin and Moscow visits had "left the issue clear and beyond doubt." The "commonest comment," he went on to say, was that "now all depends on Britain—that is, that she should leave no doubt in any mind about the course she would take if peace were wantonly broken."

Altho many trustworthy observers welcomed the bright light which the Berlin and Moscow visits shed on the dangerous state of affairs in Europe, this correspondent said, they "did not feel justified in yielding to optimism." Their feeling was that "the progressive deterioration of the situation has yet to be arrested, that 'clarification' does not alter the realities of peace or war and that armaments are piling up and fears increasing."



So This Is Civilization!
—Kirby in the New York *World-Telegram*

In a Moscow copyrighted dispatch to the New York ***Herald Tribune*** it was related that a dramatic moment in the Kremlin talks came when Soviet Russia's leader, Joseph V. Stalin, gazing at a map of Europe and Asia on a wall of the room, remarked that it was curious to think in what a large degree the issue of war or peace depended upon the policy of so small a country as Britain.

Just before Captain Eden's train pulled out Sunday night Foreign Commissar Litvinoff, who was at the station with other Soviet officials, gave the British statesman a parting message.

Litvinoff's Message

"I wish you every success on your journey," he said, "because your success will be our success."

Continuing his peace missionary efforts, Captain Eden went from Moscow to Warsaw and Prague.

Pierre Laval, Foreign Minister of France, presided at an Anglo-French-Italian conference in Paris March 23, the first of a series designed to insure peace. Captain Eden represented Great Britain. Fulvio Suvich, Italian Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, spoke for Premier Mussolini. M. Laval, doughty, shrewd, determined Auvergnat, outlined his policy plainly in an authorized interview given to THE LITERARY DIGEST last week.

France, he said, "had no alternative but to strive ceaselessly to build up a collective peace-organization offering her protection against the perils which beset her." But, he added emphatically, "it is also a fact that France, in her concern for her own safety, is concerned as well for the redemption of all nations from the scourge of war."

The Paris Conference was hailed as affirming the solidarity of the united front of Britain, France, and Italy.

One week later Nicholas Titulescu, Rumania's Foreign Minister, was in Paris, speaking on behalf of the Little Entente to M. Laval, before his projected visit to Mos-

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cow. The Little Entente States—Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia—he urged, wished for an Eastern security pact with or without Germany as a participant, or, failing that, a Franco-Soviet alliance.

It was understood at Paris that M. Titulescu had bluntly declared that unless France stood by the Little Entente States in the present crisis they might be compelled to look elsewhere for their future safety.

Sir John Simon before leaving London for Berlin to confer with Reichsfuehrer Chancellor Adolf Hitler last Sunday a week ago, described his visit as being of an "exploratory" character.

In his talks with Sir John and Captain Eden through Monday and Tuesday of last week, the Nazi Chancellor of Germany was reported in high London quarters, said the Associated Press, to have insisted that the Powers grant Germany several important concessions, which included:

1. An economic union with Austria.
2. The elimination of the Polish Corridor, which, under the Treaty of Versailles, gives Poland a seacoast.
3. The return of some Czech territory, with the repatriation of 3,500,000 Germans there.
4. Aviation strength equal to the air-forces of Britain or France, the level to be governed by the air-strength of Russia.
5. A navy of approximately 400,000 tons.

A New Problem

These demands, except the naval point, were regarded by British officials as a new problem in the European situation. The demands showed that Germany was finished with the War and the Versailles Treaty. It was predicted that the whole tangled relation of Continental nations would have to be examined anew at the conference at Stresa.

Much calmer in tone, however, was the statement of Sir John, made in the House of Commons directly after his return from Berlin. He said that the Berlin conversations had revealed "considerable divergence of opinion, but the result undoubtedly will be valuable, and both sides will be able clearly to understand their respective view-points—a process indispensable to further progress."

With characteristic British diplomatic cautiousness he asserted that "under all circumstances it is obviously undesirable to make a full statement on the position of affairs still under investigation." He added that "unauthorized speculation such as had appeared in some quarters should be disregarded."

It was understood, according to a London correspondent of the New York ***Herald Tribune,*** that this last sentence referred to what purported to be a list of Hitler's "demands" which one London newspaper printed.

Altho it was generally agreed at London that Hitler presented to Sir John no such detailed program as this indicated, wrote this correspondent, it also was felt that the employment by the ultra-cautious and legalistic Foreign Secretary of the phrase "considerable divergence of opinion" could be taken as showing that there was little hope in the immediate future of reconciliation between the German view and that of France and her Allies.

The London press was said to be rather in the dark as to what actually occurred during the Berlin talks. But, apparently, having formed a definite opinion that they brought European peace no nearer, the newspapers largely refrained from comment on the subject. Exceptions were London's Liberal ***News Chronicle,*** which suggested that there was "a tiny gleam of hope" that at Stresa Britain, France, and Italy would be able to make a disarmament gesture toward Germany. But London's ultra-Conservative ***Morning Post*** scornfully declared:

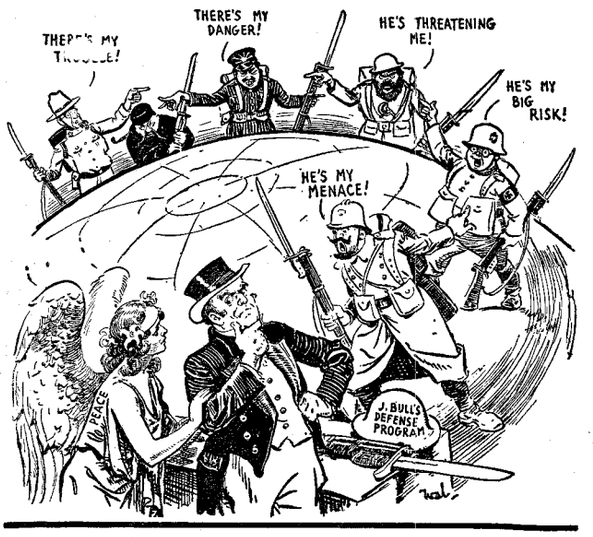
"It is now clear beyond peradventure that Germany has not the slightest intention of joining any plan for the consolidation of European peace."

MacDonald's Comment

A United Press cable from London to THE LITERARY DIGEST stated that, altho the current parleys ostensibly were pointing toward peace, any authoritative comment while the conversations were continuing would be unthinkable to Britons. The nearest to such comment was Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald's letter to the Essex Council of the League of Nations Union reiterating that Britain's foreign policy was based upon membership in the League of Nations.

He added that the visits of Sir John Simon and Captain Eden to Berlin and other capitals show that "the Government is seeking actively by personal contacts and other methods to secure such settlements as will include resumption by Germany of her membership in the League of Nations and her return to the disarmament conference."

He also said that "the Government would be false to the great responsibility entrusted to it if it failed to adopt the precautionary steps we now are taking. These steps are regarded as a service toward peace by many countries, and as a menace by none."



The Vicious Circle

John Bull (to *Peace*): "What do you make of it all, Miss?" *Peace:* "I think you've exposed yourself enough, John. You know I depend on you to insure peace."

—*News of the World* (London)

Meanwhile, Paris cables announced that Chancellor Hitler had obtained Sir John's consent to offer important pacification proposals to the French and Italians on behalf of the Reich at the Conference at Stresa. According to ***L'Oeuvre*** of Paris this information was said to have been obtained from German officials, and the Reichsfuehrer's proposals were summarized as follows:

Britain was asked to appeal at Stresa for an Eastern European agreement, including non-aggression pacts, presumably bilateral, and accompanied by solemn pledges from Hitler never to attack France or the Soviet Union.

Secondly, Sir John was commissioned by Hitler to find a suitable formula for the Reich's return to the League.

Thirdly, Sir John was asked to press for a general convention banning or limiting certain arms. Hitler would cease construction of heavy armaments, especially tanks, if the other Powers would do the same.

Good Omens Seen

Meanwhile Germany's new defense laws, said British press dispatches, provided for the creation of a National Council of Defense. The strength of Germany's armed forces was mounting to 750,000.

In contrast to the many newspaper charges at Paris that the Nazis soon intended to resort to force, ***L'Oeuvre's*** Berlin correspondent remarked that "despite recent political events, it is certain that Germany, above everything else, wants to be left perfectly tranquil in the course of the next two years, until her forces are completely rebuilt."

In Germany, the Nazi organ, ***Voelkischer Beobachter*** (Munich) said that "the impression of Sir John Simon that the Berlin conversations were useful to both parties may be regarded as a good omen, proving that only direct conversations will lead to progress in the international field."

An interesting observation, cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST, was that of ***Osaka Asahi,*** which asserted that Germany "will not risk a war."

Among the American press the Boston ***Evening Transcript*** was pleased that Germany and England were shown to be on speaking terms, "a condition that may, on the morrow, prove of benefit in some way not now apparent." The Philadelphia ***Evening Public Ledger,*** while not considering the Berlin talks too greatly successful, was encouraged to find that "immediate issues are stated definitely and clearly. This, it said, was better than "expecting war to break out in the middle of next week," and "that much has been gained."

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King's Proxy at Ottawa

Buchan First Commoner as Canadian Governor-General

For the first time a commoner, Col. John Buchan, is to be Governor-General of Canada. There was a possibility, however, according to Canadian press reports, that Colonel Buchan might be raised to the peerage on the occasion of King George's Jubilee, on May 6, or before.

Last November Colonel Buchan visited New York with his wife and delivered the dedication address at the opening of Columbia University's new $4,000,000 library. A New York newspaper reporter described him as "the busiest of Britons."

His activities range from membership in the House of Commons for the Scottish Universities, and Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland (1933-'34), to prolific literary activity in history, biography, poetry, drama, fiction.

Author of Forty Books

In more than forty years he has produced forty books, which, it has been said, would easily fill a five-foot shelf. With his appointment as Governor-General of Canada, Colonel Buchan automatically ceased to be a Member of the House of Commons.

Also, he is a facile conversationalist, and has been described as a most agreeable personality, sturdy in figure, with a strong face, aquiline nose, and clear blue eyes which sparkle when he speaks. Colonel and Mrs. Buchan have four children—three sons and one daughter. Recently he was acclaimed as the most popular of living writers with young Britons.

Even his amusements are extensive, including fishing, mountain-climbing, and deer-stalking.

Wide World

John Buchan

His appointment as successor to the Earl of Bessborough, tho a surprize to Canadians, remarked the Montreal ***Daily Star,*** nevertheless was welcome. He will come to Canada, this newspaper added, with a record of distinguished achievements in State service and literature.

He served in the World War on the B.E.F. Headquarters Staff, and, in 1921, wrote a history of the War. He has seen State service in Africa, where he was Private Secretary to Viscount Milner (1901-'03).

The Daily Star felt the choice "seems to be a singularly happy one."

The New York ***Sun*** said the appointment would be welcomed because Americans "will be glad to have next door, in the person of a new Governor-General, a man who has won their respect by substantial achievements in life and letters, and who has given evidence of a sympathetic understanding of American ways of thought."

Ethiopian Drums Echo Along Tiber

Rome Hears Abyssinian Mobilization Signals Sound as Haile Selassie Asks Geneva's Intervention in African Boundary Controversy

Will Italy's dispute with Ethiopia, better known to-day as Abyssinia, parallel the disastrous Corfu and Manchuria incidents as a stumbling-block for the League of Nations?

The Hartford ***Courant*** asks this question after pointing out that "if it is true, as now rumored, that Italy's aim is concessions, one for growing cotton, the other for building a railroad to connect Eritrea and the Italian Somaliland, and not territory, then it may be that the war-drums are rolling needlessly in the deserts."

"But," says the Baltimore ***Sun,*** "whatever Mussolini's objectives may be, it seems certain that he means to fight for that objective if the Ethiopians will not submit peacefully—unless, of course, the European situation should suddenly come to a head, in which event he might want to keep his troops nearer home."

With the apparent tacit assent of France, and other European Powers, there is no recent indication that Mussolini is immediately concerned with keeping his troops nearer home.

Appeal to the League

Rome heard the undertone of war-drums sounding throughout Northern Ethiopia—a signal for general mobilization—as Abyssinia, which enjoys full membership in the League, appealed to Geneva for intervention in the extended controversy arising from a series of border conflicts.

Emperor Haile Selassie, who had told a correspondent for the New York ***Times*** the day before that "we will not be coerced or intimidated by military preparations into according the satisfaction that Italy demands," informed the League that "the Ethiopian Government hereby calls attention to the imminent danger of rupture, and that some local incident may serve as a pretext for military action." He thereupon ordered all provincial governors to return to their posts in readiness "for any possible emergency."

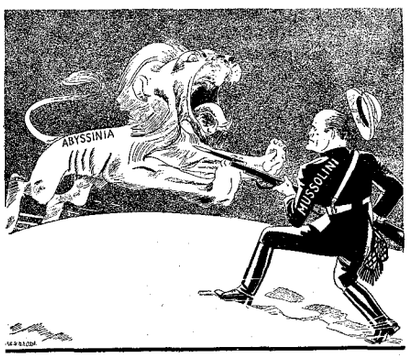
In answer, Italy told the League that "the Covenant can not be applicable in this particular case," and that she "could not remain a passive witness of Ethiopian military measures."

Mussolini, who already had spent $5,000,000 in "defensive action," continued concentration of soldiers and the dispatch of troops and war-planes to East Africa. He suggested that the Italian Minister to Addis Ababa and the Ethiopian Foreign Minister pursue direct negotiations.

On March 27, four days after an Ethiopian had been killed in a skirmish on the Eritrea frontier, Gen. Emilio de Bono, former Minister of Colonies, and an energetic sixty-nine-year-old imperialist, was placed in command of troops in Eritrea and Somaliland.

Forces in the latter colony were under Italy's famous desert fighter and scholar, Gen. Rodolfo Graziani.

Italy's operations in Abyssinia recall the expedition of 1896, in which King Menelik II so effectively overwhelmed the



Mussolini and the Lion of Judah

—De Gröene Amsterdammer

invading forces that Italy did not revive imperialist ventures until the seizure of Tripoli in 1911. The 1896 foray had followed a period of "pacific penetration" into the fertile plateaus of Abyssinia.

Far East Rail Progress

Koki Hirota, Japan's Foreign Minister, in his official residence at Tokyo, handed a check for 23,333,333 yen (currently $6,530,000) to Ambassador Constantin Youreneff of Russia on March 23. The check represented the first instalment in payment of Manchukuo's purchase of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Koki Hirota

The sale price of the railway is 140,000,000 yen ($39,200,000), with 30,000,000 yen ($8,400,000) additional for discharge-allowances for Soviet employees.

Thus ended, said a Tokyo dispatch to the Associated Press, Japan's long struggle to turn back Russia's glacier-like penetration into Eastern Asia, which, years ago, appeared irresistible. Thus was removed, diplomats agreed, one of the most prolific sources of Russo-Japanese friction.

Somewhat contrary to such a forecast, Moscow United Press cables related that, largely as a measure of military defense against Japan, the Soviet Union was in the midst of a tremendous effort to build a powerful Far Eastern industrial district in the area just north of Manchuria.

The central pattern in this new military and industrial design is a new trunk-line from Lake Baikal to the Pacific. It will parallel the existing Trans-Siberian Railway, but will run several hundred kilometers north of it.

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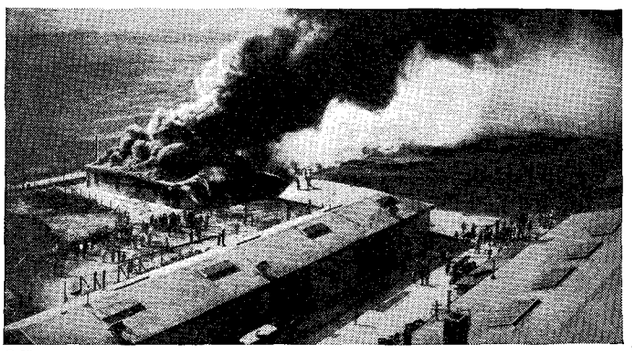

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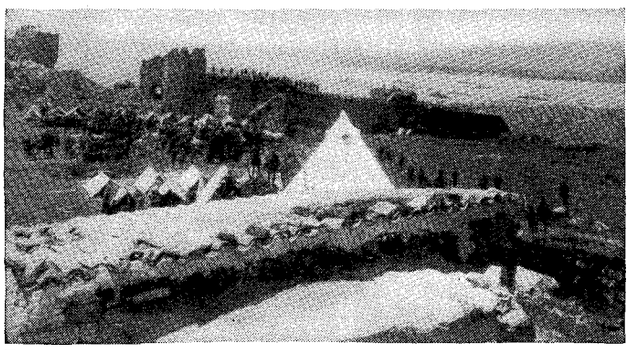

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Wide World

Wide World

Sixteen Years of "Peace"

International and Civil Conflicts Throughout the World Have Been Almost Uninterrupted

Not a year has passed since the Great War free from the roar of battle somewhere in the world. Internal strife in one country or another has been almost incessant, and international conflicts, even if without actual declarations of war, have been frequent.

Throughout 1919, during and after the drafting of the Treaty of Versailles, Soviet Russia was at war with most of her neighbors. Polish forces, the largest and most successful of Russia's antagonists, opened a strong offensive in 1920. In the counter-drive against Równe, Russian flyers set fire to an aviation hangar *(left)*.

The League of Nations began to function officially in January, 1920. Meanwhile, outside its scope, there had been revolts in Bavaria, Korea, Egypt, Hungary, and Persia, a massacre of Hindus at Amritsar, and white terror in Hungary against Jews and Socialists.

Greece and Turkey

In 1922, Turkey launched a drive to regain the territory which had been allotted to Greece by the Allies. Routing the Greek troops and burning the most prosperous towns along the way, leaving nearly a million homeless, the Turks entered Smyrna, the Greek mandate on the Ægean Sea. On the left is a Greek encampment outside a Turkish castle in Smyrna, taken while the Greeks were retreating before the troops under Kemal.

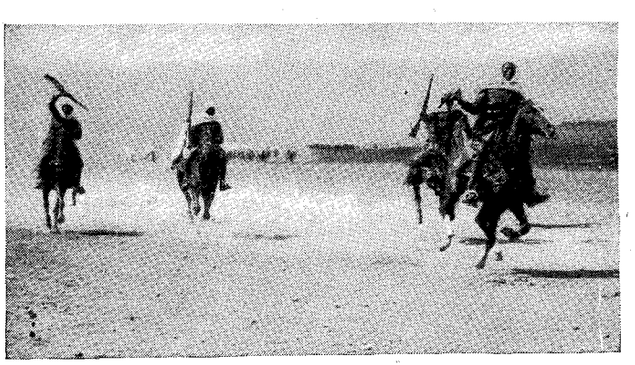
Before the establishment of the Irish Free State in 1922, there had been a series of bloody encounters in Ireland. There was bitter fighting with Black-and-Tan forces and heavy destruction in the "Anglo-Irish War" from 1919 to 1921. Portions of the city of Cork were burned. Political and religious animosities intensified later disturbances in Northern and Southern Ireland. The Customs House, one of the most beautiful buildings in Dublin, was fired by Sinn Fein incendiaries *(left)*.

In the years that followed the Fascists seized power in Italy and there was fighting in Morocco, India, and China, and uprisings in Bavaria, Bulgaria, Brazil, Mexico, and Spain.

In 1923, General Tellini and four Italian Army officers were murdered near Janina on the Greco-Albanian frontier. The Italian Government followed an ultimatum to Greece with bombardment and occupation of Corfu.

Occupation of the Ruhr

In the same year, German resistance met the military force which accompanied the occupation of the Ruhr Valley by French and Belgian troops *(left)* in retaliation for shortcomings in reparations payments. In 1925 and 1926, the French sent soldiers to repel the insurgent Druses in Syria and finally bombarded the city of Damascus *(lower left)*. Abd-el-Krim, leader of the Riffians, an Arab tribe of Morocco, revolted against Spanish attempts to establish a protectorate in 1926, and attacked Spain's ally, France, in the following year. Native North African troops fighting for Spain *(below)* lost heavily.



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After the Versailles Treaty

Punitive Expeditions and Armed Intervention Have Added to the Constant Threat of War

American Marines returned to Nicaragua in 1927 after having been withdrawn two years earlier and remained until 1933. They were called upon to engage in combative intervention in putting down insurrection *(right)*.

There were renewed outbreaks in China and uprisings in Greece, Spain, and Portugal, followed by a punitive expedition of the British against the Arabs, battles between Italians and rebels in Tripoli, revolts in Bolivia, Panama, Chile, Paraguay, and Salvador.

Revolution in Mexico

After the assassination of President-elect Obregon in Mexico in 1928, a concerted revolutionary *coup d'état* broke out in Vera Cruz and in the Northern States. After many skirmishes, and much maneuvering the rebel power was broken at the battles of Jiminez and La Reforma, but rebel bands continued in the field. The Federal infantry is shown on the right during an actual charge against Torreon.

In 1930, after Mahatma Gandhi broke the law by making salt out of sea-water, civil disobedience spread throughout India and British troops closed the Khyber Pass. Bolivian rebels overthrew the Government of President Siles and established a military junta. While French troops were evacuating the Rhineland, President Leguia of Peru resigned and martial law was declared. Allied troops were withdrawn from the Saar Basin, and President Washington Luis of Brazil was taken prisoner by a rebel junta. As the year ended there were revolutionary outbreaks in Jaca, Spain.

In 1931, the Japanese seized strategic points in Manchuria and their planes bombed Chinese troops. After the Japanese had rejected League settlement, they attacked Chapei, the Chinese district of Shanghai.

The union station burned during the bombardment *(right)*. American and British protests were of no avail.

Chaco War Continues

The series of revolutions in South America were climaxed by a violent overturn in Chile in 1932, and, in the summer of the same year, the old trouble between Bolivia and Paraguay flared up again.

Paraguayan troops left behind them the battered tanks of retreating Bolivians on the torn fields of the Chaco *(right)*.

While Colombia and Peru were settling their differences over Leticia in 1933, Cubans were forcing Machado to flee.

Since 1929, Ibn Saud, King of the Saudi Arabians, had dreamed of a united kingdom of Arabia. Last May he defeated the Imam Yahya, ruler of Yemen, and sent the turbaned troops on camels fleeing before his onslaught *(lower right)*.

Early this year the first detachments of Italian troops left Rome for Abyssinia *(below)* "ready for any eventuality."

And . . . ?

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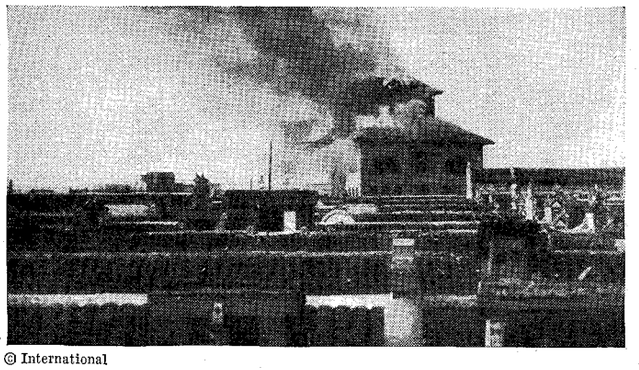

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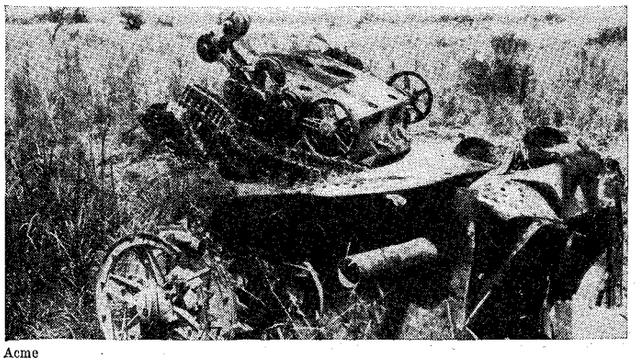

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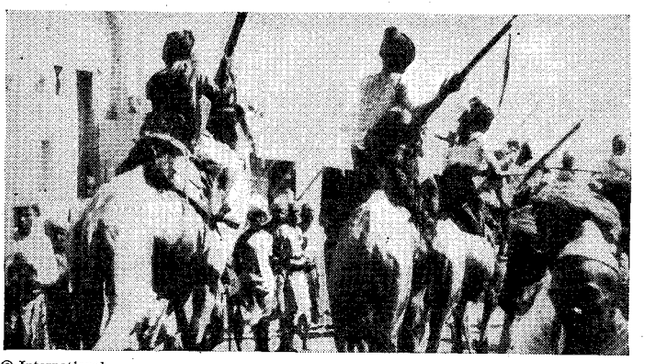

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NRA, Past, Present and Future

A General Recognition of Basic Principles Is Needed Not Alone By Those Directly Connected With the Administration of Codes, But Also By the Country at Large

By George Stuart Brady

That the serious economic situation in America is more than an ordinary depression should not require proof. It is something whose tangled roots are world-wide, and no ordinary business revival will eradicate the disturbances gnawing at the very base of civilization.

NRA was invented to inject some vestige of coordinated planning into the economic structure. If it fails, can this political organization continue without national organization of the industrial machine?

NRA was intended to cement a loose and crumbling business structure. Has anything been accomplished by it? Should it be discarded? Can an economic machine be built on the laboratory tests made since June 16, 1933? NRA has cost the Government nearly $100,000,000, and it has cost industry about the same amount for operation of the code administration alone.

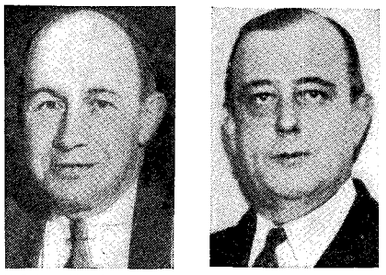
We expected results; will we have them, or only consequences?

After Nearly Two Years

Nearly two years of experience with NRA ought to give the answer to the question: Is a governmental administration of industry and trade essential to a well-ordered machine age? This experience also should give the answer as to whether or not governmental control can be applied to industry and trade sufficient to be effective for coordinated planning of America's vast industrial life, and still retain a political democracy which will permit the entry of individuals into business and the individual exchange of goods and services.

The basic fundamental aims of the NRA set forth by the President in his statement on signing the National Industrial Recovery Act still apply. In effect, the President said that in return for putting men to work at a living wage, management might set up as corporate bodies under legal codes to plan and promote the welfare of their industries. The code system differed vitally from the old trade-association idea in that the provisions of the codes would be considered mandatory on industry.

Under the old system companies or individuals could remain outside of the trade associations, and could and did destroy fair competition by paying low wages, working excessively long hours, and using unfair trade customs. Unquestionably, the original intent of the NIRA implied that industrial groups would be permitted to join together for control of prices, the "Fair Price" of the old guilds, and other matters heretofore prohibited by the antitrust laws if such control were found to be in the public interest and written into the code of the industry.



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Donald R. Richberg, *left*, Acting Chairman of the National Industrial Recovery Board, and S. Clay Williams, who recently retired as Chairman

For a year after the passage of the NIRA, a relatively small group of men worked day and night in the codification of industries and trades, making what can be considered corporate laws.

But after a year's work it was much like an automobile-engine with timing-gears and valves mixed up and assembled improperly. It misfired and ran with fits and starts, but could not go progressively ahead.

A general recognition of basic principles is needed not alone by those directly connected with the administration of codes, but also by the country at large if satisfactory functioning is to be obtained.

Real Need Shown

Such basic principles show the real need for a centralized public organization to steer and govern the complex structure of this great machine age, but few of the industrialists and business men who have taken part in code-making and code-administration have demonstrated sufficient breadth of social experience to comprehend the complete economic problem or its significance.

If the code system is to be effective, it must be desired by an overwhelming majority of both management and labor. A code system reduced merely to labor provisions can not be expected to gain the favor of management, nor will management retain enough interest in mere labor codes to see that they are policed.

The argument that fair competition in industry can be obtained simply through labor provisions has little weight. Codes provide only for maximum hours and minimum unskilled labor rates. There are necessarily so many exceptions to the maximum hours as applied to "managerial" and other specialized workers, and so little of labor is at the lower "minimum" rates that only elaborately planned graduated labor scales in codes could control competition through labor alone.

The code minimum wages are intended to assure the "decent wage" called for by the President for the lowest grades of common labor. There must be trade-practise control-provisions granted to industries in the codes, or there will be no incentive for management to maintain codes. Those who appeared before the Senate Committee to plead for labor provisions without trade practises ignored this vital point.

Labor's Attitude

The original codes were written almost exclusively by the managements of industries and trades, and each provided for a "Code Authority," or corporate governing body, made up of executives of companies in the industry or trade.

Labor's contention is that "industry," in the meaning of the NIRA, includes labor and management, not management alone.

Labor objects bitterly to the present code-administration set-up, and demands representation on the code authorities.

Those who arbitrarily condemn the stand of labor neglect to observe the real significance of code authorities. These industrial and trade groups are not intended as operative managements of the industries.

They are not technical, but are social-economic organizations of a public or quasi-public nature charged with a general public duty. Future development of them might even call for a delegation by Congress to them of court powers under Article I, Section 8, of the Federal Constitution, to make them effective economic bodies.

[Editor's Note.—*This is the first of two articles on the NRA.*]

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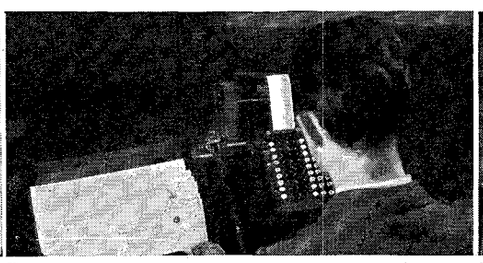

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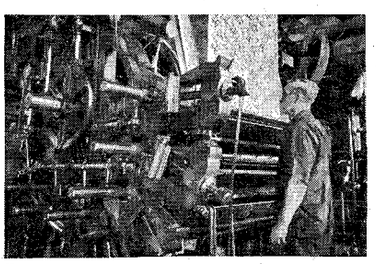

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News and Comment From the National Capital

A Lot More Is to Be Heard of Herbert Hoover; "Go West, Old Guard"; Neighbors' Dogs' Barking Bane of Senator Couzens; Secretary Perkins Is Apparently Far From Happy

Coincident with Mr. Hoover's appeal to the nation's youth to form the lines against the New Deal, many leaders of thought in the East received complimentary copies of his book, "The Challenge to Liberty." Every Washington correspondent received in the mail, in advance, a mimeographed copy of his appeal, which was a letter to the California Republican Assembly, an organization of young Republicans.

Lawrence Richey, Mr. Hoover's personal agent in Washington, saw to it that Republican leaders received advance copies of the appeal—after it had been completed and sent to the newspapers.

The New Deal, with all its publicity machinery, seldom set the stage better. Mr. Hoover, on that day, took the first page away from President Roosevelt. Since the Party's defeat in 1932, few Republican developments had made the first page at all, and none had commanded a better play than Mr. Hoover's reentry into the political debate.

A Candidate for 1936?

A Washington admirer who had written him he was the logical man for 1936 received, in reply, the word from Mr. Hoover that he had "no aspirations in that direction," but was not going to hesitate to "take a shot" at things whenever the time seemed right.

Is Mr. Hoover a candidate for 1936? The easily prevailing opinion of Republican leaders is that, while the former President has no immediate aspirations, he is not closing the door to his renomination. One of the reasons why he hesitated to speak out against the New Deal was a misgiving that anything he said would be misconstrued as carrying a personal interest.

His advisers in Washington no doubt pointed out that Mr. Hoover, if he wanted to end all doubt on that score, could do what General Sherman did, which was to say that he was not a candidate, and would decline to accept if nominated.

The fact is that Mr. Hoover's closest friends advise against such a course. They consider him the symbol of a distinct school of current political thought which is not exclusively Republican.

Not So Dead, After All

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*

Still Holding the Pose

—Duffy in the Baltimore *Sun*

"Rugged Individualism"

They believe his name and personality can be used to dramatize the fight for rugged individualism, the conservative side of the American political picture, just as the name Roosevelt stands for the New Deal and the name Huey Long for share-the-wealth radicalism and capital-baiting.

Make no mistake about it, a lot more is to be heard of Herbert Hoover. And it should not be overlooked that this time he consulted none of the regular Republican organization men before he spoke.

• • •

The name William Allen White appeals to the popular imagination in the thoroughly independent plan of ten Mid-Western States to hold a preliminary Republican National Convention next month to draw up a declaration of principles which, its sponsors hope, will mark the "rebirth" of the Republican Party, dominate the election of delegates to the regular Republican National Convention of 1936, and influence the Presidential nomination.

Mr. White, the distinguished sage of Emporia, was a disciple of the first Roosevelt. He was tolerant of the New Deal long after the more orthodox Republicans unspiked their guns. He is no hide-bound conservative. The platform he drafts, if he has a chance, will combine charm and originality.

It is certain to command a national audience. Whether it becomes the doctrine of a reborn Republican Party—a complete New Deal in the Party—and causes all the old wheel-horses to "go West," hat in hand, for Party recognition, is one of the interesting things in the future that make politics increasingly fascinating.

• • •

Senator Couzens, the nemesis of Andrew W. Mellon when the latter was Secretary of the Treasury, and a party to many a Congressional dispute, does not always have peace when he retires to his residence for the night.

The barking of neighbors' dogs at night is the bane of his life.

He has changed his residence several times. Recently the population of the Washington dog-pound was doubled by a round-up in the Senator's neighborhood.

• • •

Miss Perkins, to all appearances, is far from happy in her post as the first woman member of a Presidential Cabinet. She has lost to Mr. Biddle in her insistence that the proposed new Labor Relations Board—the Supreme Court for Labor—should be in the Department of Labor, and, hence, under her general supervision.

In the midst of her dispute with the House Committee over the form of social-security legislation, the President stepped in and told Congress to go ahead and write its own plan. Whether or not Miss Perkins had personal knowledge of the Strachey prosecution, the initiative came from her department.

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Secretary Perkins

Mrs. Roosevelt, for all her friendship with Miss Perkins, did not like it at all. The press, even the feminine side of it, seems to irritate "Madame Secretary" increasingly. The women correspondents resent her attitude. A photographer who snapped her picture before a House Committee was required, by her insistence, to surrender the plate to her.

When she gets all out of patience, or feels disappointed by the White House, she usually goes out of town for several days. One of the liberal writers says she has a chance to become the "greatest Secretary of Labor in history, but, thus far, is only the best Secretary since Doak."

DIOGENES.

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Will the Drought Return This Summer?

Last Winter's Moisture-Map Repeats That of the Winter of 1933-'34, While Dust-Storms and Dry Weather Raise the Question: "Is the Climate Changing?"

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Kansas wheat-fields have been buried under tons of sand by recent dust-storms, causing soil-erosion which renders the land sterile

Dust was rolling again last week in the drought-stricken plains of the West, a wind-borne black scourge which scooped out the top-soil of planted fields, made deserts of formerly fertile tracts, paralyzed traffic in the air and on the roads.

Farmers who had worked through four dry years without despair in Southeastern Colorado were reported to be abandoning their places. Plans were being made by Federal and State authorities to relieve the stricken, and "dust-pneumonia" was said to be attacking both humans and animals in dust-storm areas.

The United States Department of Agriculture reported that "on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and in the Western Great Plains area, the drought not only is unrelieved, but it has been intensified by lack of normal precipitation during the last six months. In most parts of this region the supply of moisture in the ground is less than it was last year at this time."

Disaster Ahead?

The weather-map for December, 1934, and the first two months of 1935, said the Department of Agriculture, looks much like the map for the winter of 1933-'34. Both winters were colder than normal in the northeast, and warmer than normal over the rest of the country.

It was this condition which ushered in last summer's drought, most wide-spread and disastrous experienced in the United States since weather-records have been kept.

Does it mean that there will be drought again this summer?

No scientific weather-forecaster would venture a guess; there is no known method by which weather can be predicted with assurance more than thirty-six to forty-eight hours in advance.

If anyone could invent a sure method of forecasting as far as six months ahead his fortune would be made. It would be one of the greatest contributions to science and the welfare of humanity of all time, said Dr. James H. Kimball, Meteorologist of the United States Weather Bureau.

Nevertheless, Doctor Kimball suggested, the drought-regions are in for an unusual, and probably unhappy, season. With the drought so far unbroken, there is so little soil-moisture that considerable quantities of rain would be necessary to restore anything like normal conditions.

No Climate Change

At the same time, if the moisture comes too fast, it will do more harm than good, for the present denuded condition of much of the area would permit the water to run off rapidly, causing destructive erosion. It would be better should return to normal come gradually, with increasing quantities of precipitation over a period of several months, to encourage growth of vegetation.

Joseph B. Kincer, Chief of the Division of Climate and Crop Weather of the United States Weather Bureau, scouted the notion that the drought has been caused by excessive cultivation of the affected areas, or that the dry spell indicates a radical and permanent change of climate in America.

"Rather than being a man-produced affair, the 1934 conditions in the Great Plains and other Western sections were only what might reasonably be expected to occur from time to time under the prevailing climate," he said. "Future years will doubtless see repetitions. There is no evidence that during the last few years the climate here has permanently changed to an appreciable extent. Rather, we are going through a periodic dry phase."

Willis R. Gregg, Chief of the Weather Bureau, dealt with the drought thus, in a report to Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace:

Cycles of Rainfall

"There is nothing to indicate that the 1934 drought constitutes a permanent change to desertlike conditions. There have been great climatic changes in geologic times. That is, large areas of the United States have moisture conditions at present very unlike those prevailing a great many centuries ago, but certainly no marked permanent change in climate has taken place within the last few years.

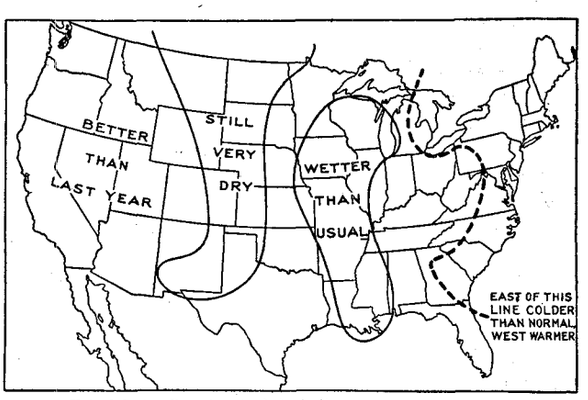
"On the contrary, the longest available rainfall records indicate that the 1934 drought is but what may naturally be expected to occur at comparatively long intervals of thirty to forty years. It is characteristic of precipitation records, in the long run, to vary in wavelike progression.

"In general, the difference in rainfall for the periods of comparatively heavy and those of lighter amounts is marked, and the trends are rather uniform in progress from maximum to minimum and *vice versa*. However, the time-phase, or number of years from maximum to minimum and return to maximum, appears decidedly irregular, and without apparent conformity to any law of succession."

During the first decade of the present century, rainfall in the West was unusually abundant. This happened to coincide with a great wave of settlement in the semiarid regions, and a wide extension of agriculture. It was widely believed that plowing up land caused increases in rainfall.

This notion persisted even tho Weather

(Continued on page 30)



Courtesy United States Department of Agriculture

The drought situation as of March 1, before the worst of the recent dust-storms began

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Science Snap-Shots

Better Lighting in Washington: Illuminating engineers—who have been pointing out that Federal employees' eyes are being injured by the old-fashioned type of lighting found in most of the government buildings in Washington, even the newer ones—are pleased with the illumination of the new Department of Labor Building, said to be the first Federal structure making use of indirect lighting.

Credit for the innovation goes to Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, who insisted upon changes in the specifications. Indirect-lighting systems cast the light upward to the ceiling, whence it is reflected back to the floor. The result is even brightness, freedom from glare, and illumination resembling daylight in its diffuseness.

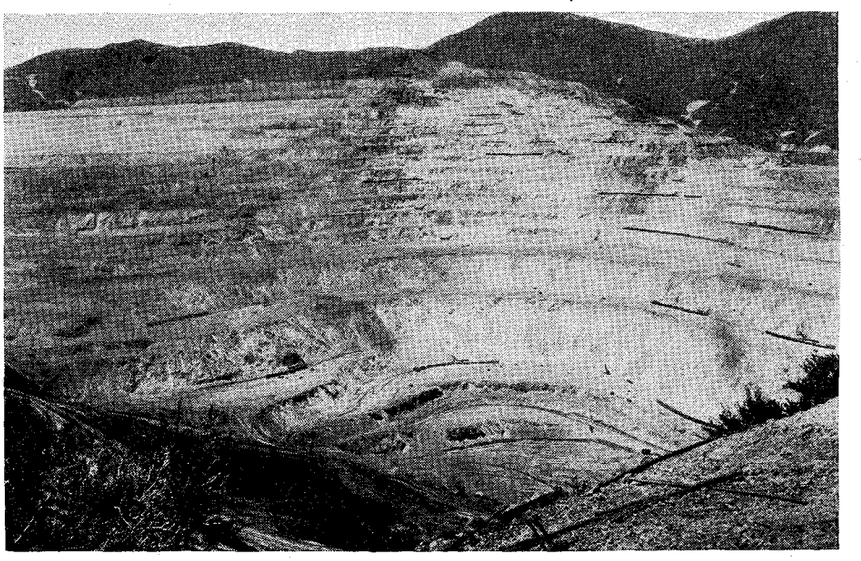
• • •

Taste of Heavy Water: Heavy water tastes just like ordinary water, it has been reported by Prof. Harold C. Urey, its discoverer, and Dr. Gioacchino Failla, of the Memorial Hospital, New York, in the magazine ***Science.*** They tasted some after Prof. Klaus Hansen, of Oslo University, Norway, had reported a mysterious "dry, burning sensation" upon drinking ten grams of the liquid.

To avoid mistakes due to preconceived notions, Doctors Urey and Failla tasted samples of heavy water and ordinary distilled water which were prepared in another room by a third person. They were unable to tell which was the heavy water.

World's Biggest Artificial Hole

Copper Mine at Bingham Canyon, Near Salt Lake City, Now Tops Panama Canal as Largest Excavation in Existence



The world's biggest excavation: Copper mine at Bingham Canyon, Utah

This week, or next—the exact time is difficult to determine when dealing with such huge masses of material—the Panama Canal, until now the world's greatest excavation job, will hold the title no longer.

In the next few days the Utah Copper Company will move the 232,000,001st cubic yard of material from its vast mine at Bingham Canyon, near Salt Lake City. Round-figure estimates place the amount of material moved in the construction of the Panama Canal at 232,000,000 cubic yards.

Engineers have been accustomed to think of the Boulder Dam project as an enormous undertaking, yet it required the movement of only 8,000,000 tons of sand and gravel, equivalent to 4,500,000 cubic yards of concrete in place. This was child's play compared with the wholesale removal of material at the Utah mine.

One hundred and seventy Empire State Buildings, each 1,370,000 cubic yards in volume, would disappear from sight in the mine's vast pit. It was pointed out last week by A. B. Parsons, Secretary of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, that even the mooring-mast atop the Empire State Building, 1,250 feet above the streets of New York, would be hidden if the building were erected in the mine's lowest level, 1,500 feet below the crest.

Daniel C. Jackling

The base of the building, about two acres in extent, would cover only approximately three-fourths of one per cent. of the area of the 466-acre mine.

The huge hole at Bingham Canyon, an open-pit working, is an eye-filling spectacle. It is nearly a square mile in area, and just short of a third of a mile deep. The sloping sides are serried with twenty-three terraces, or benches, varying from forty to seventy feet in height, and thirty to 450 feet in width.

Twenty-three mammoth electric shovels, scooping up nine tons to each bucket, forty-one electric locomotives, and from 500 to 800 railway-cars, of eighty tons' capacity

(Continued on page 30)

Historic Telescope Clocks the *Pleiades*

Sixty-seven-year-old photographic plates and a thirteen-inch photographic telescope, built as an experiment, in 1868, by the American astronomer, Lewis Morris Rutherfurd, were chief actors in a drama of the skies enacted recently, results of which were announced last week.

Prof. Jan Schilt

In the hands of Prof. Jan Schilt, Executive Officer of the Department of Astronomy at Columbia University, the aged telescope has been made to reveal that the stars of the *Pleiades* are in motion with relation to each other. This contradicts a notion widely held that the *Pleiades* constitute a star-cluster, the members of which are all moving in unison.

When Rutherfurd finished his telescope, one of the first photographic instruments of its kind in this country, he took approximately 3,000 photographs of sky-objects, and later turned them over to Columbia, together with his historic telescope.

Professor Schilt sighted the aged instrument upon the *Pleiades* and made photographs as nearly as possible duplicating the sixty-seven-year-old plates exposed by Rutherfurd. When the plates were compared it was found that the stars had moved in the interval, in different directions, and at different rates.

The Rutherfurd plates are the oldest photographs of constellations in existence, and their importance lies in the length of time that has elapsed since they were taken. Tho stars move at high velocities, their distance is so great that the amount of movement apparent from the earth is too tiny to detect, in most cases, except over a long period of time.

By comparing the old plates with new ones taken in the same identical fashion with the same telescope, Professor Schilt can measure the movement with an accuracy of 0.0003 of a second of arc per annum. This is approximately equal to the arc cut by a silver dollar at a distance of 20,000 miles.

Professor Schilt has been a member of the Columbia Faculty since 1931. He studied astronomy with Prof. J. C. Kapteyn at the University of Groningen in Holland, and later at the University of Leyden. He rescued the old Rutherfurd telescope from the University's museum last fall.

He now plans to duplicate the other star-plates, beginning next on the *Praesepe* group.

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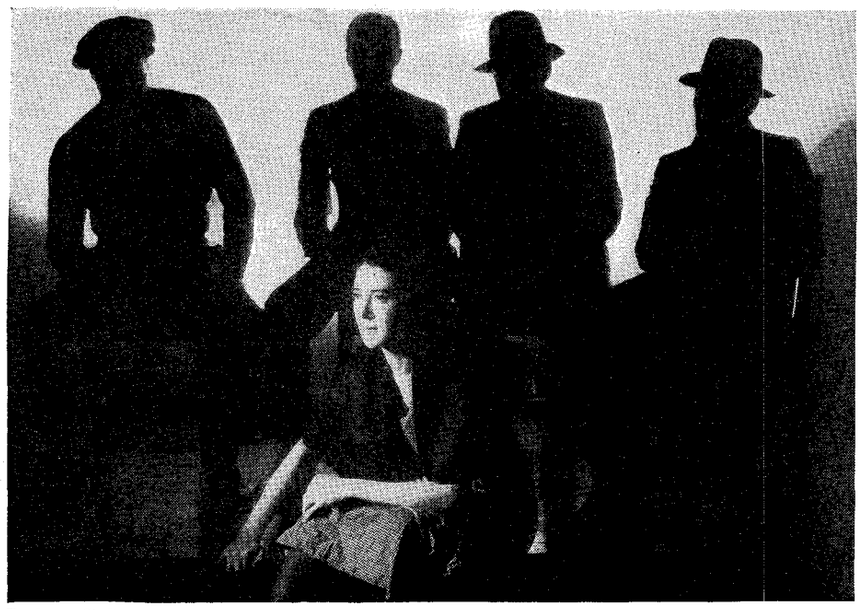
An Exciting Dramatist Rises in the Theater

Two Short Social Plays—and a Long One—Transform a Young Actor Into a Vigorous, Articulate Playwright, Boiling With Protest Against the Structure of His Times



Vandamm Studio

Lewis Leverett, Russell Collins, Elia Kazan and William Challee, with Ruth Nelson in the foreground, in a scene from "Waiting for Lefty"

In less than ninety days, toiling with the unrest of his times as a central theme, a young actor in the New York theater, a young actor who was competent, but never performance-material to make the heavens sing in praise of him, has become the most exciting spokesman the world of workers yet has produced, and, as something more than mere lagnappe to that feat, he has become perhaps the most articulate dramatist available in the theater.

Clifford Odets, almost a boy, lean, nervous, aflame with indignation at what he sees around him, is the author of three plays which have made his name a new force in drama, and his work a new power for the restoration of drama.

A few weeks ago the theater was slipping naturally and quietly into the sleep of spring. When everything else in nature awakens, it is the custom of the drama to close its eyes for the long snooze.

A New Voice

This season was no different, until, one night, not long ago, the Group Theater presented "Awake and Sing!" Superficially, this was a play about middle-class Jewish family-life in the Bronx. Beneath it, however, beat a new rhythm, a new voice was being heard, and it spoke eloquently, persuasively, and with passion, against the confusion of these times.

There have been dozens of plays with the same theme, some comedies, some tragedies, most of them clumsy and self-conscious. This one was none of these, and, next morning, Mr. Odets was hailed by every critic in New York.

He had written a short play about the 1934 taxicab-drivers' strike in New York. A bitter arraignment of the forces which herded the deluded drivers and exploited them, the Group gave it special Sunday night performances in a downtown theater.

In a few weeks the public clamor for the work of Odets had risen to that point where this producing organization had to bring it up into Broadway for regular showing. To it was added another short Odets play: "Till the Day I Die," an anti-Nazi preachment based on the information smuggled out of Germany in a letter.

This play and "Waiting for Lefty," the taxicab-strikers' play, have been made into a single evening's program. It is an evening of, candidly, propaganda. His Nazi play is the first one to take note of the plight of Communists in Germany.

Until now, three previous Nazi plays have concerned themselves only with the persecution of the Jews. Odets ignores this point completely, and centers his violent protest on the Hitler-Brownshirt activities against Communists. He details the subterfuges to which they are driven, he recites the tortures, he makes a ringing, courageous appeal for consolidation of the united front in Germany.

Roves the Entire Theater

He works with the simples of the problem, deriving his power from showing the actual impact of the situation on humans as recognizable as a next-door neighbor. There is a place for propaganda in the theater; indeed, it is its natural pulpit. Odets appears to have recognized that, and rationalized it.

"Waiting for Lefty," is Mr. Odets at the sum of his best. His play roves the entire theater. It is played simultaneously on stage, in the orchestra section, and from the gallery. The audience is, in effect, a meeting of desperate taxicab-drivers.

Audiences at the three Odets plays have been mixed, mixed, that is, from a political point of view. Liberals, Communists, middle-class men and women with good jobs, and men in the ranks which still represent capitalism, mingle together, and watch these plays. The roar and surge of the propaganda in them inflames the Communistic patrons, but not once has it, also, failed to impress and give pause to those who, at heart, and in their minds, are opposed to what the plays represent.

And in that lies the strange, exciting magic which Clifford Odets has brought to the theater in this short, short time. The humanity of his plays is irresistible to all.

The Ten Best Plays

(The plays in this list are the choice of this department, and are not necessarily the consensus. As more plays are produced the list will be revised. The order of listing is alphabetical, and has no relation to merit.)

"Accent on Youth," an amusing, deft tale of a May-December romance between a fifty-year-old dramatist and his comely young secretary. At the Plymouth Theater.

"Anything Goes," a brisk, impious musical comedy rout with Ethel Merman, William Gaxton, and Victor Moore as crooners and clowns. At the Alvin Theater.

"Awake and Sing!", a profoundly understanding and illuminating play of middle-class Jewish family life in the Bronx, with overtones of protest against these times. At the Belasco Theater.

"Escape Me Never," Elisabeth Bergner in a one-woman demonstration that magic and glamour are not completely lost to the theater, in a Margaret Kennedy play about the *Sangers*. At the Shubert Theater.

"Laburnum Grove," a gentle, fireside item dealing with a London suburbanite who becomes a lovable counterfeiter. Edmund Gwenn is excellent as the criminal. At the Masque Theater.

"Personal Appearance," an outrageous and uproarious arraignment of film stars who make personal-appearance tours. At Henry Miller's Theater.

"Post Road," a shrewd, determined comedy-melodrama, beginning as a hilarious country farce, and ending as a chilling kidnap-play. At the Ambassador Theater.

"The Children's Hour," affecting, sturdily honest play about a demoniac child who destroys two schoolmistresses with appalling falsehoods. At Maxine Elliott's Theater.

"The Old Maid," an engrossing and moving play of a mother who, unrecognized by her own child, must stand by and watch its rearing. Judith Anderson and Helen Menken are superb. At the Empire Theater.

"The Petrified Forest," Leslie Howard returns to the theater in a philosophical autopsy of this generation, brilliantly written and played. At the Broadhurst Theater.

W. B.

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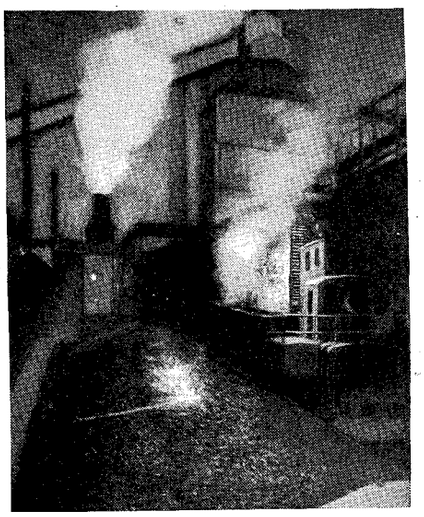
Art Gallery Devoted to Mineral Industry

In a Pennsylvania State College Museum There Are Thirty-Seven Paintings Portraying Coal-Mining, Quarrying, Natural-Gas Production, Pottery, Fuel-Technology, Metallurgy



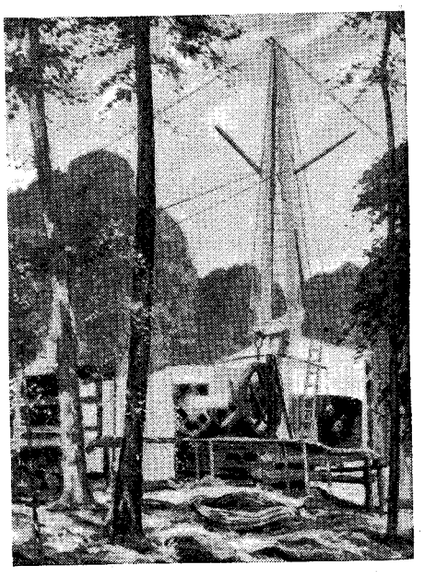
By-Product Coking Plant, by A. H. Gorson, one of the group of thirty-seven paintings at Pennsylvania State College

Perhaps the only art gallery and museum devoted exclusively to the development of the mineral industry has been created by Dean Edward Steidle of the Pennsylvania State College's School of Mineral Industries.

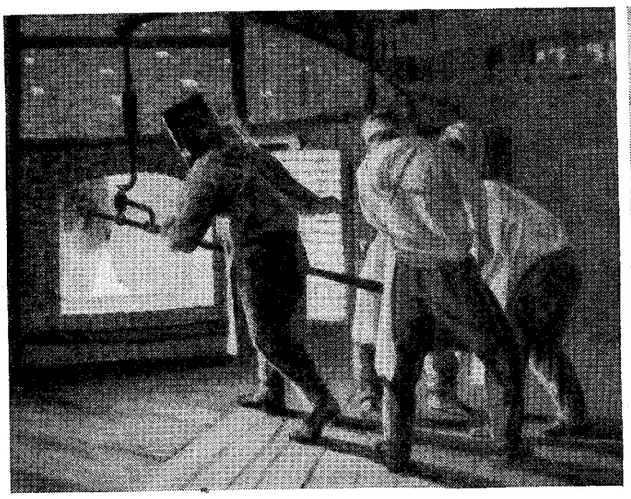
The work of eleven artists, the oil-paintings in the present group (six of which are here reproduced) are displayed in the conference-room of the School's five-year-old building.

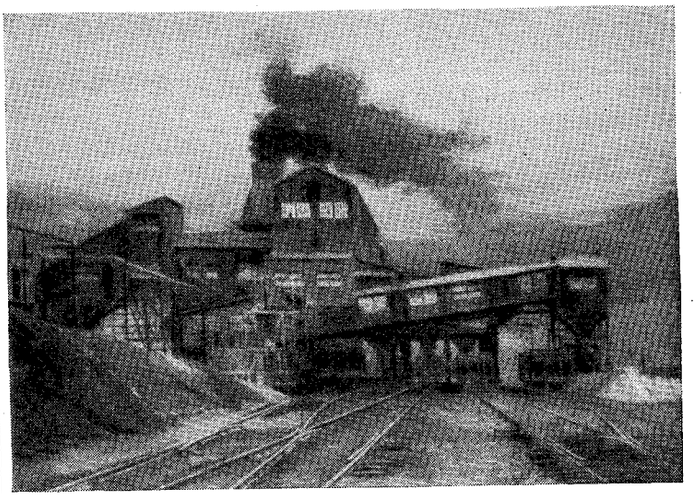
As one of the greatest mineral industrial commonwealths in the world, Pennsylvania's mineral wealth also is the source of its evolution as an industrial center.

The thirty-seven paintings, presented by alumni, private citizens, and State industries, as part of the gallery's collection of fifty which the Dean hopes to obtain, portray scenes from coal-mining, quarrying, the production of natural gas and petroleum, pottery, fuel-technology, and metallurgy.

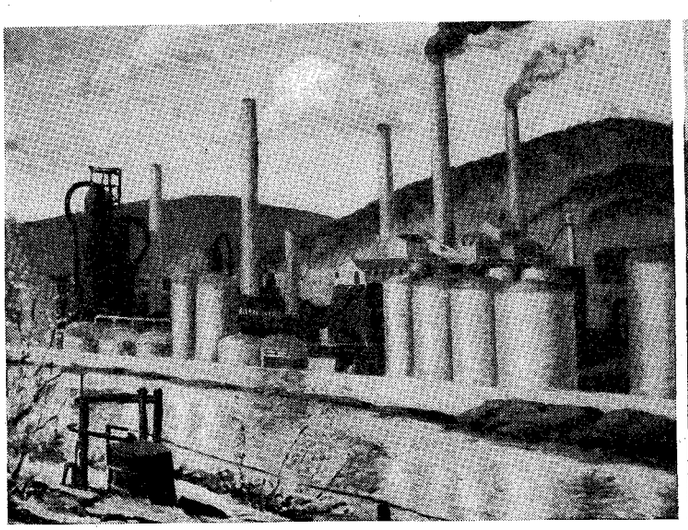


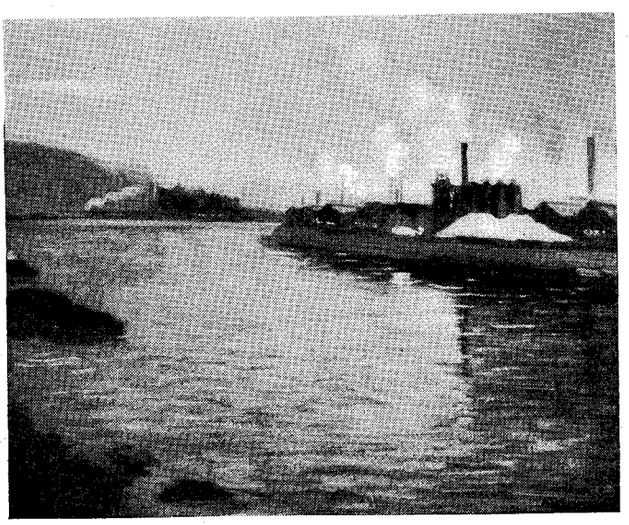
Drilling Rig, by Christian J. Walter





Left to right, *Pouring Large Telescopic Disk*, by Christian J. Walter; and *Bituminous Coal Tipple*, by Ludwig Henning





Left to right, *Petroleum Refining*, by Christian J. Walter; and *Blast Furnace*, by A. H. Gorson

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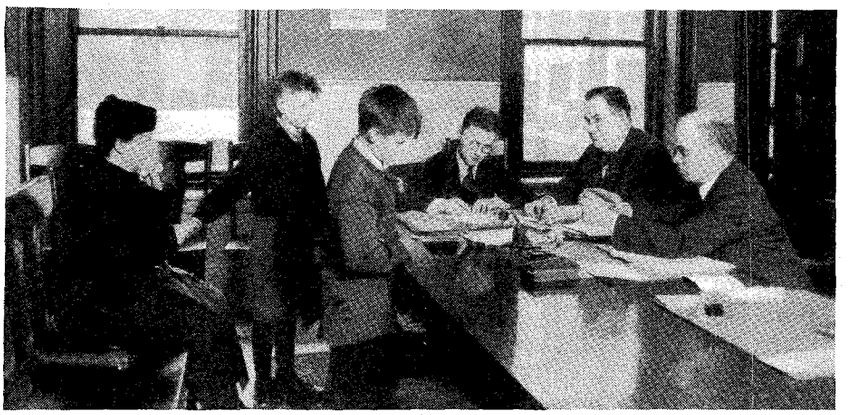
Penitentiaries Loom Larger Than Schools

More Is Done to Prevent Teeth From Decaying Than to Correct Defects of Mind and Character Which Mark Mentally and Morally Defective Children as Potential Criminals



Courtesy of National Probation Association

Conducting a hearing in a juvenile court

The United States wastes more life and spends more money to eradicate crime than any country in the world. According to Dr. Louis I. Dublin and Bessie Bunzel, in ***The Survey Graphic,*** victims of homicide in the United States number annually more than 11,000.

The total cost of crime has been estimated as high as $13,000,000,000 annually, or nearly three times the appropriation for the Administration's work-relief bill. Potential criminals now in school number, it is estimated, more than the United States Army.

By far the greater part of the huge annual crime bill is spent in the apprehension and trial of criminals, and in housing them in reformatories, jails, and prisons. By way of contrast, the estimated total income for all education from kindergarten through college, public and private, reported to the United States Office of Education in 1931-'32, was $3,083,808,785. The penitentiary looms larger than the school.

Problem for Society

When the National Congress of Parents and Teachers meets in Miami, Florida, from April 29 to May 3, it well may ponder that more is done to prevent dental caries and tuberculosis in children than to correct those defects of mind and character which surely mark the child as a potential criminal. Perhaps the representatives of this wide-spread and useful organization, itself largely engaged in preventive work, will ask why mentally and morally defective children are left helpless in their tender years only to be the objects of society's wrath when they start upon a predictable criminal career.

As never before, all the agencies of Federal, State, and community Governments are cooperating to bring criminals to book. There is no such concerted effort to prevent the potential criminal from the evil flowering of his maturity.

Yet, according to Dr. Eleanor T. Glueck, research associate in the Institute of Criminal Law, Harvard Law School, "at least 200,000 children in the schools of America to-day will soon be joining the criminal ranks." A retracing of the life careers of 1,000 male and female offenders reveals, she said, "that from two-thirds to four-fifths of them first manifested delinquent behavior in childhood."

Beginning Is Made

The age at which delinquency began was just short of ten. The responsibility for the early recognition of delinquency and participation in a treatment program Doctor Glueck placed at the door of the school.

A beginning has been made. In New York, for instance, with the aid of the relief administration, specialists are diagnosing and treating problem children by the four-fold approach of psychiatry, psychology, psychiatric-social case-work, and pediatrics. Already 2,692 children have been examined clinically and treated by the relief staff; 2,441 clinical psychological examinations have been made and treated.

A study of truancy, too, is to be initiated, for truancy is not the result of whim. "There is a very definite trail from truancy to delinquency," said George H. Chatfield, Director of the Bureau of Attendance of the New York Board of Education. "It is like temperature to fever."

"There is no panacea for the cure of crime," said Prof. Frederic M. Thrasher, of the New York University School of Education, in a recent address. "The only attack that can have any hope of success is one of prevention by striking at causes."

He advocated, among other things, "execution of a plan for detecting potential delinquents in all primary schools; designation of school-teachers or officials to serve special sociological functions; development of special-school techniques for handling potential delinquents; development of extracurricular activities to carry over into leisure time, and wider use of the school-plant for spare-time activities outside of school-hours and during vacations."

Dr. Walter C. Reckless, Associate Professor of Sociology at Vanderbilt University, and a recognized authority on juvenile delinquency, advocates adoption of preventive measures early in the problem child's career.

Writing in the Nashville ***Banner,*** Doctor Reckless said that "when the cases of adult offenders, except the rarer crimes and the more abnormal criminals, are studied, one will find, in most instances, that the cases show histories of conduct problems early in life and delinquencies on through adolescence. Criminal careers are usually progressively developing affairs.

"The most effective prevention can be applied early, when a child begins to show conduct problems which parents and teachers can not manage. If we could have some sort of consultation service, composed of psychiatrists, sociologists, and psychologists, which parents and teachers would gladly use . . . we would, I think, be taking a big step forward.

"Some communities in the United States do have 'habit clinics' for just such problem youngsters. And some communities have instituted visiting teachers and mental-hygiene clinics in their schools and have found them valuable in correcting behavior problems, and in preventing them from progressing further. . . .

Prevention, Not Cure

"With a more adequate gearing up of probation work, parole work, correctional-school programs, leisure-time and recreational programs in the community, school programs, clinic programs, child-placing programs, it should be possible to check, in large measure, on-going delinquent careers, and their progression into adult criminal activity."

The problem, then, is one of prevention,

Courtesy of National Probation Association

A probation officer and a boy on probation

rather than cure. Those who are misshapen in mind, those who are suffering from chronic, social and individual maladjustments, those who are suffering from faulty environment, or defective inheritance, have no chance to succeed where success is hard for the best, unless they are helped and guided in their growing years.

("Religion and Social Service" continued on page 22)

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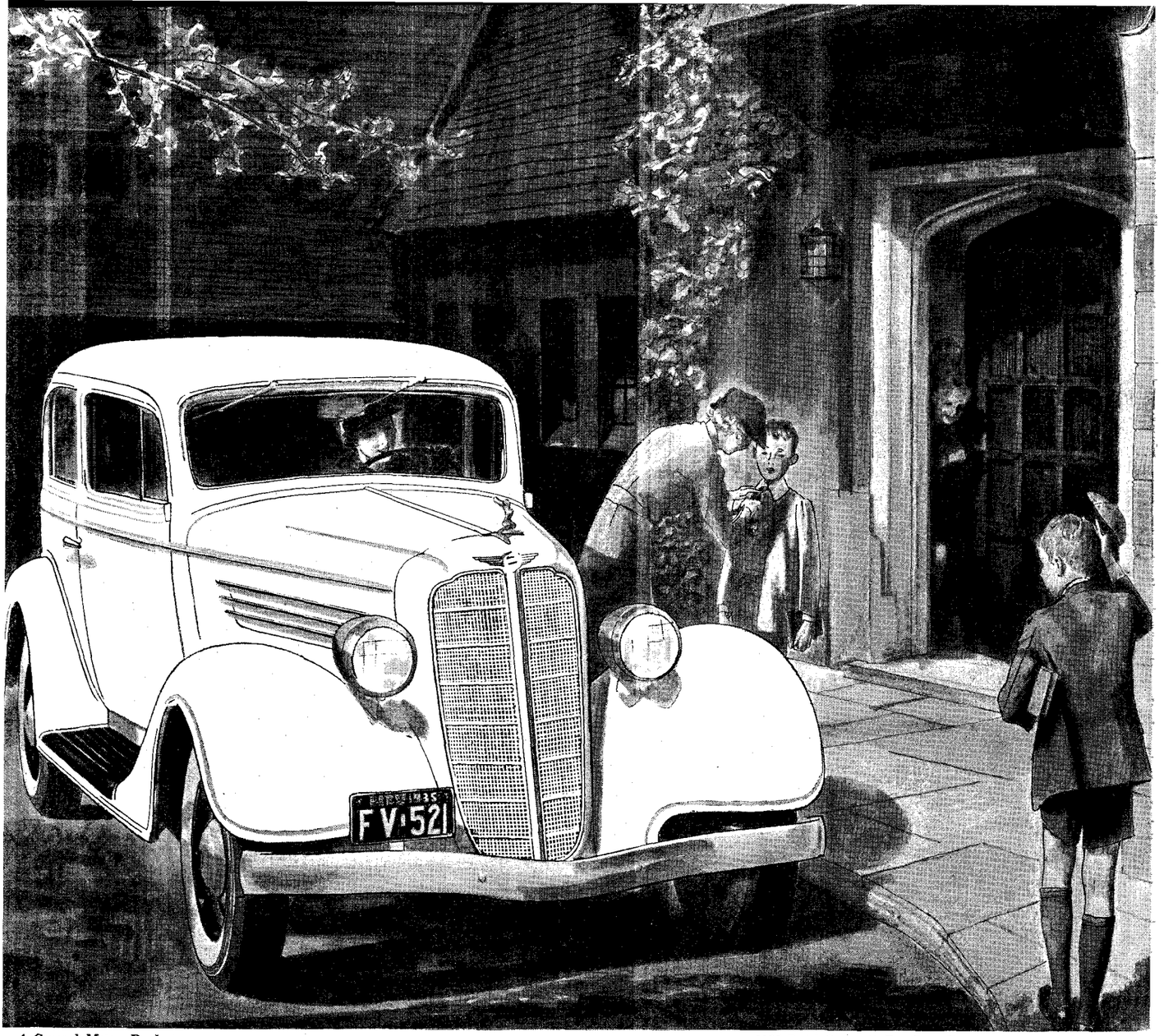

A General Motors Product
Body by Fisher

1935 Buick Series 40 Two-Door Touring Sedan with built-in trunk. 8-cylinder valve-in-head engine. $865, list price at Flint, Mich.

LIKE LIGHTNING ON A LIMB !

To the person of discernment and enthusiasm who spoke this picturesque headline for the 1935 Buick—our thanks. He had just finished his own demonstration of the newest Buick. The words popped explosively out of his mouth. He knows automobiles, for he's been driving them almost since there were any. He's still young enough and peppy enough to want to "step on it" when there's the chance. Buick's 10-to-60-mile, 21-second pick-up—its 85-mile top—got him. Its sound and stable roadability, its feeling of utter security and its safety brakes are precisely what he wants along with its marvelous performance. Never has he had anything even approaching Buick's Knee-Action gliding ride. He expects to get the gas economy of 15 to 18 miles per gallon which owners are consistently reporting. For he bought one of these Buicks, of course. It's a rare thing for a man or woman to take a demonstration of the newest Buick and successfully resist the buying urge. Try one yourself—and see.

$795

and up, list prices at Flint. Special equipment extra. Easy G. M. A. C. terms. Prices subject to change without notice.

Buick 1935

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

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Creating an Empire of the Spirit

Grandson of Transcontinental Railroad-Builder Serves a "Little" Parish Covering More Than a Thousand Square Miles of Montana

John K. Strong, who comes of a line which helped build the West, is no mean builder himself, tho his activities are concerned not with carving out States, and threading them with railroads, but with creating an empire of the spirit.

He is serving a "little" parish in the southern part of Carter County, Montana, which embraces 1,687 square miles, contains 424 ranches, and has a population of 2,068 persons. They are engaged chiefly in raising sheep and cattle.

It was last summer, after completing his first year in the Yale Divinity School, that Mr. Strong went to take the task of summer-student pastor in Alzada, Montana, which has a population of seventy-five. It is now the center of his parish. He became so interested in his task in the wide-open spaces that he decided to interrupt his theological studies for a year in order to continue serving the ranchers.

He recently was back in New York to fill speaking engagements in local churches. Then he returned to the parish where each visit is an adventure in travel. His younger brother Bob, who has been "baching" with him in the back room of the Alzada church, returned with him.

His Extensive Parish

Last September Mr. Strong organized the Little Missouri River Larger Parish, covering the southeastern part of Montana, and now conducts services not only at Alzada, but at Ridgeway, twenty-five miles to the west, and at Albion, fifteen miles to the northeast, covering the territory by horse, or in a small automobile.

Between times he conducts a recreational and educational program for young people, so that time never is heavy on his hands.

"The church building we are using at Alzada formerly belonged to the Methodist Episcopal conference, and was turned over to the Congregationalists several years ago when Montana was divided by the principal Protestant bodies into 'spheres of denominational responsibility,'" explained Mr. Strong, adding that he was the third Yale student worker to go there since 1931.

The population is so scattered that it averages only one and one-half persons a square mile, and a little religion, said Mr. Strong, literally has to go a long way. The country has suffered severely from the drought.

There has been only one nine-inch snow, which fell last Christmas, and one good rain, which came last June, in the past twenty-seven months, said the young student-pastor. "If we don't get more moisture by summer, a large number of the population will be forced to go on relief."

Such a parish is no place for a physical weakling, and it has been well for Mr. Strong that he is not. He has had to stand up through some trying experiences. Once, for instance, he had to put a young lad in his place for continually interfering during basketball practise.

Courtesy of the General Council of Congregational and Christian Churches

John K. Strong

"The boy came at me with a knife, and I was obliged to disarm him and throw him out, not once, but three times," said Mr. Strong. He looked as if he could do it without undue effort. He is six feet three inches tall, dark-haired and dark-eyed.

When he came to New York he wore a high-crowned Stetson, and filled out a genuine buffalo-hide coat, an heirloom from his grandfather, the late William B. Strong, transcontinental builder and President of the Sante Fe Railroad from 1880 to 1889.

A Family of Builders

Mr. Strong, who was born in Des Moines, Iowa, and reared and educated in Beloit, Wisconsin, comes of a family which has furnished the West a number of builders. A great-uncle, Dr. James W. Strong, was an incorporator of Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, in 1866; its President from 1870 to 1903, then President-Emeritus until his death in 1913.

The late publisher of the Chicago ***Daily News***, Walter A. Strong, was a cousin. On the maternal side two uncles were missionaries to Turkey and China, and two cousins are prominent Congregational pastors.

Toy Weapons, a Menace?

Toy weapons should be banned by law as a menace to society, the Kings County January Grand Jury declared in a presentment handed up to County Judge John J. Fitzgerald in Brooklyn, New York. The grand jury recommended also a closer surveillance by parents of the affairs of their children, and indorsed Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine's suggestion that all persons have their finger-prints registered.

In the News

Fifty religious and civic leaders in New York City have issued an appeal for religious freedom in which they declare that "the destruction of religious liberty is followed by the destruction of social, economic, and political liberty."

Fifteen barefooted Christian College girls, clad in black pajama suits and long gray silk dresses, danced in a church in Columbia, Missouri. Comment among the congregation of 300 ranged from "all right" to "perfectly wonderful." Christian College is the *alma mater* of Sally Rand, the dancer.

In England a nation-wide peace-poll which had passed the 3,000,000 mark by the middle of March showed 97.2 per cent. for the League of Nations; 92.8 per cent. for disarmament; 85.5 per cent. for abolition of naval and military aircraft; 93.3 per cent. for abolition of private arms plants; 94.1 per cent. for security by non-military measures; 72.9 per cent. for security by military measures if necessary.

The Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of Philadelphia has issued a brief temperance lecture against immoderate drinking. Members voted also not to serve drinks to mothers who bring children into tap-rooms, and to concentrate against overindulgence by motorists.

Services have been held in New York City commemorating the fifty-fifth anniversary of the first landing of the Salvation Army on American soil. The original group, which landed at the Battery on March 10, 1880, consisted of one officer and seven lassies.

Wilbur Glenn Voliva, religious overseer of Zion, Illinois, who still believes the world is made like a pancake, has predicted that he will live to be 120 as a result of a diet consisting of Brazil-nuts and buttermilk.

Up to March 19, 12,000 people had attended performances of the Passion play, "Veronica's Veil," at St. Joseph's Auditorium, Union City, New Jersey. The twenty-first season was begun on March 10 under the patronage of a national committee of bishops, priests, and laymen of all creeds.

Resolutions urging Federal enforcement of antilynching laws, legal dissemination of birth-control information, uniform marriage and divorce laws, the child-labor amendment, old-age pensions, and legislation to "assure care for every mother and child in America" were adopted by the National Council of Jewish Women at their Triennial Convention in New Orleans.

More than 50,000 laymen in 2,000 councils of the Knights of Columbus are engaged in mobilizing 5,000,000 Catholic laymen in North America to renew their individual and collective activity in the service of their Church.

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They all wind up at the altar!

1. *Anne and I used to call each other our "once in a whiles."*

2. *But the "once in a whiles" became "one and onlys"—just look at us now!*

And it's the same with SPUDS

1. *Same way, I used to smoke Spuds on special occasions.*

2. *But now old Spud and I are living in marital bliss.*

• Interesting, the way Spud has taken the country. Not like other cigarettes at all. Smoker after smoker tells us he started with Spud as an occasional smoke and wound up *marrying* the brand. For if a fresh, cool mouth is good to have when you're smoking extra heavy—*it's good to have all the time!* Why don't you and Spud say "I do"—for keeps?

SPUD

MENTHOL-COOLED CIGARETTES

CORK TIP OR PLAIN · 15¢ FOR 20 · (20¢ IN CANADA)

The Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Stanley Reed, once a country lawyer in Kentucky, last week became Solicitor General of the United States, succeeding J. Crawford Biggs, who resigned. Mr. Reed took the $10,000-a-year job at a loss of $2,500 from his salary as General Counsel of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

© Harris & Ewing

As Solicitor General he will have charge of all Supreme Court tests of the New Deal program. A big man, growing bald, he is the only son of a Kentucky doctor, was graduated from Kentucky Wesleyan and Yale, and studied law at the University of Virginia and Columbia. His wife, the former Winifred Elgin, is Registrar General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They have two sons. Mr. Reed's hobby is golf.

John Herrick, barytone, of the National Broadcasting Company, finds it necessary on many occasions to resort to air-travel to fill his numerous concert engagements and still continue his weekly radio programs. He delights in this method of travel, for it enables him to cover a much greater territory in concert work. Mr. Herrick was born in Boston twenty-eight years ago; even as a boy he had a strong desire to follow the career of his mother, a well-known church and concert singer. He has steadily climbed to prominence on both the radio and concert platform. He is in his sixth consecutive year on one program. As a result of his first sustaining broadcast for NBC he received a commercial network program.

© George Maillard Kessler, B.P.

What's the Name, Please?

Voliva—overseer, Zion City (p. 22)—not *vo-lye'va* nor *vo-lee'va*, just *vol'i-va.*

Gioacchino Failla—New York physician (p. 17)—as if spelled *jee-o-ah-kee'no fah-eel'lah.*

Coert du Bois—U. S. Consul General at Naples—Anglicized to *cort doo boys.*

Dubilier—wireless inventor—not the French, *dee-bil-yea,* but American, *doo-bil'ear.*

Gherardi—expert in telephony—not *jer,* but *ger: ger-ar'dee.*

Jonas Lie—president, Nat'l Academy of Design—not *yo'nas,* but *jo'nas,* and *Lie* is *lee.*

Seldes—journalist and author—take *Selden* and change *n* to *s: sel'des.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

Abe Lyman, orchestra leader, who is known as a master of waltzes and slow tempos, used to drive a taxicab in Chicago. A one-night job as a drummer in a jazz-band changed his career. Going to Hollywood with a five-piece band, he received a warm reception, and soon achieved fame. More than six feet tall, Lyman keeps in trim at gymnasiums, and is noted for his trick drum-playing. He still has one of the drumsticks of his first set and uses it as a baton in leading his orchestra. From his fans he has received a wide variety of gifts, including snakes, a cow, and a parrot. One of his favorite stories is how he failed to pass his high-school music course.

Willard M. Kiplinger, who writes semi-personal letters of guidance intended for business men, investors, and laymen, for the last few years has reported Washington phases of the New Deal to his subscription-clientele of readers. He was graduated from Ohio State University in 1912, was an economic writer and editor for the Associated Press in Washington from 1916-'18. In 1920, he formed his own organization, and, most recently, together with his associate, Frederick Shelton, he wrote the pamphlet, "Inflation Ahead!"

Hessler-Henderson

Mr. Kiplinger is quiet-mannered, singularly modest, avoids the limelight, and has the confidence of many important Washingtonians.

Werner Janssen, whose father wanted him to follow in his footsteps as a restaurateur, is, at thirty-four, the first native New Yorker ever to lead the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of that city. Gaunt, hollow-cheeked, and intense, he is the son of a wealthy father, owner of the famous Hofbrau Restaurant in New York, where young Werner once worked as a bus-boy. Resisting every paternal effort to force him into this career, he worked his way through Dartmouth College, waited on table, and once even played the piano in a Boston dance-hall, a job from which he was fired for not playing loud enough. Last year, after sensational successes as a conductor abroad, he was invited to come to the "Philharmonic."

Acme

Comics—And Their Creators

Bil Dwyer—Born in Sydney, Ohio. Attended public schools, high school, and art school, all in Ohio.

While attending Ohio State University, he worked in the Art Department of the Columbus ***Dispatch*** and also drew cartoons for ***The Ohio State Sundial,*** a humorous publication at the University.

Having had to suppress an early, youthful desire to become a magician, he still was passing through a period of uneasiness, and decided, at the end of his first year at the University, to hitch-hike his way East, where he entered the Art School of Yale University.

Dumb Dora

While at Yale he drew cartoons for ***The Yale Record*** and ***Yale Daily News.***

After a varied round of experiences, he accepted a job on the New Haven ***Times-Union,*** where he became a one-man art department.

Upon graduation from the Yale Art School, he decided that New York could furnish a greater field for his particular endeavors, and, with a scant sum in his pocket, he left New Haven. A short time after his arrival in New York, his drawings attracted attention, and were picked up by ***Judge, The New Yorker, Life, Cosmopolitan, Saturday Evening Post,*** and ***Ballyhoo.***

To-day his comic strip "Dumb Dora," circulated by King Features Syndicate, Inc., appears in hundreds of newspapers.

Dwyer's source of humor for his strip is his memory of experiences at college, and to his wife he attributes his creations of *Dora's* fashions of dress.

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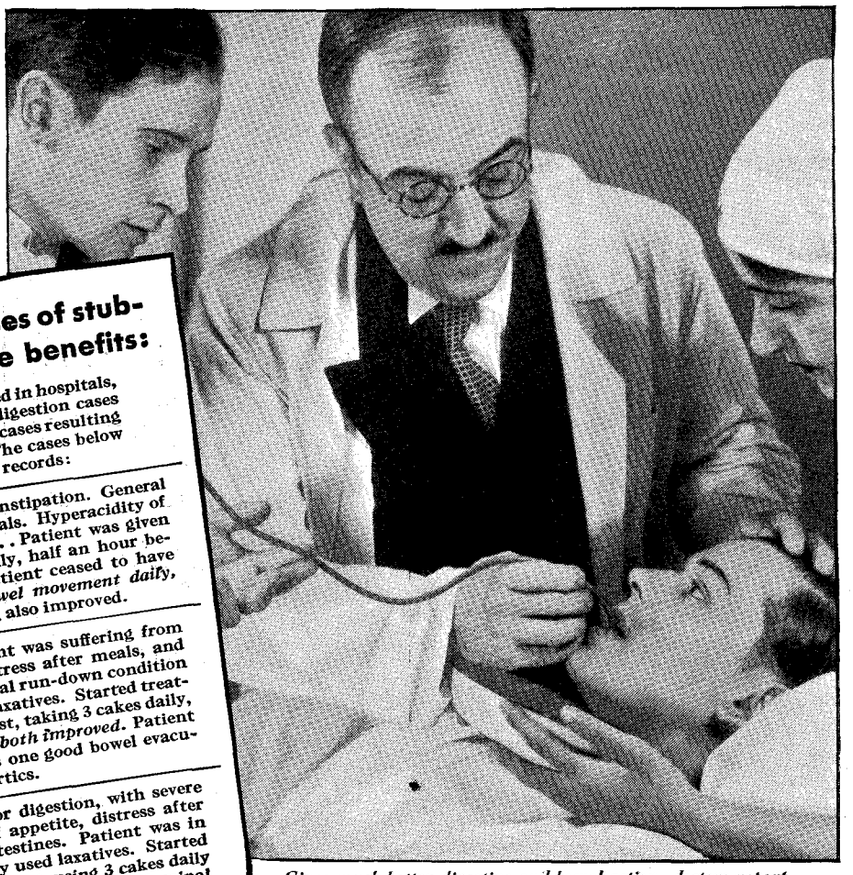
"80% of indigestion cases were relieved," says Dr. Gaehlinger, after using the new yeast in stubborn cases of constipation and indigestion.

"The biggest advance in treating constipation in this generation," Dr. Henri Gaehlinger calls it. He is Chief of Service for Stomach and Intestinal Diseases at the Hospital Bellan in Paris and a famous hospital consultant in gastro-enterology.



Gives much better digestive and bowel action, doctors report

In great U. S. Hospitals, cases of stubborn indigestion got these benefits:

Results of importance are being obtained in hospitals, as follows: In one hospital, 83% of indigestion cases were relieved. In another, 89% of skin cases resulting from poor digestion were benefited. The cases below are taken from one hospital's actual records:

CASE OF T. C. MAN. AGE 31. Marked constipation. General state of patient, poor. Distress after meals. Hyperacidity of stomach. Bowel movements, irregular . . . Patient was given 3 cakes of Fleischmann's new Yeast daily, half an hour before meals . . . Digestion improved, patient ceased to have gaseous eructations. *Now has one bowel movement daily, without medication.* General well-being also improved.

CASE OF S. A. MAN. AGE 42. Patient was suffering from poor digestion, with constipation, distress after meals, and discomfort in abdomen. Showed general run-down condition and was excessively thin . . . Had used laxatives. Started treatment with the new Fleischmann's Yeast, taking 3 cakes daily, as directed . . . *Digestion and appetite both improved.* Patient gained more normal weight. Now has one good bowel evacuation daily without the help of cathartics.

CASE OF R. M. MAN. AGE 30. Poor digestion, with severe constipation. Suffered from lack of appetite, distress after eating, and gas in stomach and intestines. Patient was in poor physical condition . . . Formerly used laxatives. Started treatment with Fleischmann's new Yeast, using 3 cakes daily . . . Appetite and digestion both became good. Abdominal fullness disappeared. *Bowel movements became regular, with 1 to 2 evacuations daily.* Gain in general condition.

INDIGESTION COMPLETELY RELIEVED...

by new method that corrects its commonest cause

Constipation—the commonest cause of indigestion—now corrected by one food. Supplies "Protective Substances" not abundant in ordinary foods!

COMPLETE relief from indigestion, simply by adding a new food to the diet! Hospitals now report this result.

Did you know that *constipation* often causes indigestion? Constipation, it's now known, can be *completely corrected,* by supplying certain "protective substances" in the diet. *Ordinary foods—even fruits and vegetables—do not contain enough of these substances!*

The one food extremely rich in these substances is the new Fleischmann's Yeast. In cases of constipation and related ills, it gives remarkable results.

Copyright, 1935, Standard Brands Incorporated

This new fresh yeast increases the flow of your stomach juices—tones and stimulates your whole digestive tract. Soon, you digest your meals better—pass off wastes more quickly and easily.

Then you feel better. You no longer have discomfort and gas after eating. You have more appetite.

But—of course—you must eat this new Fleischmann's Yeast *regularly*—just as you brush your teeth—*every day* . . .

And eat it *right.* The rules below will help you to do this. Start eating it today!

THIS IS THE PROPER WAY TO EAT IT:

Eat 3 cakes of the new Fleischmann's Yeast daily. Some people eat 4, 5 or even 6 cakes a day.

Eat it one-half hour before meals. This gives it a chance to start your digestive juices properly flowing before *other* food enters your stomach. If you miss a cake before one meal, eat two before the next meal—or at bedtime.

Eat it plain, or dissolved in a little water; or in milk or fruit juices. Or spread on a cracker.

If you've been taking laxatives, discontinue them *gradually.* After this new fresh yeast has strengthened your digestive tract, you can omit them altogether. *Have a regular time for daily evacuation.*

You can get the new Fleischmann's Yeast at grocers, soda fountains, restaurants, in the foil-wrapped cake with yellow label.

THE NEW FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST can give complete bowel regularity . . . and help keep you free from constipation and related disorders such as indigestion. It is a food—not a medicine.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

Patients' elimination was speeded up 48% after one month's eating of Fleischmann's Yeast, as shown by their "charcoal time." Peptic activity was increased up to 30%.

This new fresh yeast is the richest *vitamin*-"carrying" food known (supplying Vitamins A, B, G and D). It is also extremely rich in a substance resembling a *digestive hormone.* It releases its properties in active form.

Indigestion is often due to constipation. But it may have other causes. To be sure, see a doctor.

NRA CODE

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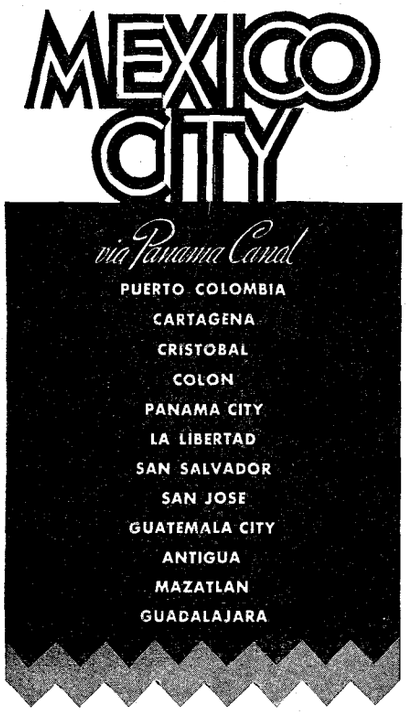

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DON'T DELAY—*Spring is Glorious in* **MEXICO CITY**

April and May are Mexico City's finest months. The weather is warm, but not too hot, and the flowers are all in bloom. Sail from New York on the

"SANTA PAULA" April 13 **"SANTA ROSA"** April 27 **"SANTA ELENA"** May 11

Apply any Travel Agent or GRACE LINE, 10 Hanover Square, New York; Boston, Washington, D.C., Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle.

Among the Outstanding Books

Puzzled America. By Sherwood Anderson. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; $2.50.)

"They are O. K. They can sure take it" —that was what Sherwood Anderson found himself thinking, after wandering and talking and listening through half a dozen Southern and as many Mid-Western States. "And I was thinking that the most pathetic thing of all," he adds, "in the workman who had been put to one side by his civilization —was his undying American optimism."

Sherwood Anderson always is the plain, folksy-American. He is amused at white-collar writers from New York who see revolution in farm revolts and Southern mill-strikes. He found South Dakota farmers, with the dust piled to the eaves of their barns, resentful of magazine stories implying their State was not good to live in.

He pictures Kentucky miners as kin to the lumberjacks of pioneer days. The pioneers were killed by falling trees, the miners die from falling props; but both have the same take-a-chance spirit. To his mind the amazing thing about Americans out of work is that they are not more bitter.

The Author

Sherwood Anderson started life in Camden, Ohio, as one of a family of five boys and three girls. His father ran a harness-shop. After an irregular schooling, he drifted to Chicago, where, at twenty-one, he enlisted for service in the Spanish-American War.

Returning home, he settled down to run a successful small-town paint-factory in Ohio. One day he walked out of his plant, and joined his brother in Chicago, where he eked out a living as an advertising writer.

Meanwhile he began writing short stories which, several years later, brought him fame and recognition. After numerous successes, he bought two newspapers, one Democratic, and the other Republican, in Marion, Virginia, edited them both. Author of many books, he is fifty-eight, gentle, massively built, with tousled hair, has been married three times, and has three children. He takes to wandering whenever he finds routine unbearable.

These Are Portents

Huey Long and Father Coughlin are not mentioned in this account of conversations with Ohio corn-farmers, Minnesota country doctors, Tennessee mill-owners, Dakota editors, West Virginia mill-hands, hitch-hikers all over the land.

But Anderson met and talked with Rush Holt, the not-quite-thirty-years-old Senator from West Virginia, and with Floyd Olson, the red-headed ex-I.W.W. who is Governor of Minnesota. He believes that they are portents. So is the unadvertised fact that in Harlan, Kentucky, where, a year ago, labor-leaders were shot or deported, every single official of the old régime has been swept out of office.

The Communists have been in Harlan. A young miner talked to Anderson about them. "Sure," he said, "we listen to them. We give 'em a cheer. A lot of things the Reds say are true. We believe in them as we believe in the preachers when we go to church. The preachers tell about heaven. We like to hear it all right but it doesn't seem to have much to do with what we are up against, right now, down here in these coal-mining towns."

Farm rebels opened their meetings with a skinny high-school girl singing "America." Down in the Southern hill-country the striking mill-workers met in halls which housed religious revivals, and Ku Klux Klan meetings, which, often, had been attended by the same people.

In the CCC camps, and in the Tennessee Valley, Anderson saw glimpses of a new hope. He waxes poetic, writing of the men who are remaking the land, and of the land that is remaking the men.

Everywhere else he found men puzzled, eager to find a new faith, proud of America, and a little ashamed of being jobless themselves.

Talk to one of these down-and-outers, he says. "It may be that he has nothing to do with the circumstances that have put him where he is, but just the same he feels guilty. He does not blame his civilization. He feels that he is not a good American because he has not risen above his fellows."

Anderson's book of stories about people wandering on the roads of America is unique in its groping fidelity to truth. He has no pat solutions; he offers no theories. He did not talk to the theorists.

He did not lecture to audiences; he listened. The result is a book pathetically, eagerly, excitingly American. We do not quite know where we are going, he seems to be saying, but we are genuinely on our way—and despite all the bumps of the depression, we are pretty good folks.

Worth Reading

The Pumpkin Coach. By Louis Paul. (Garden City: Doubleday, Doran and Company; $2.50.) The rollicking saga of a hitch-hiking Samoan art student on the byways of America.

Claudius the God. By Robert Graves. (New York: Harrison Smith and Robert Haas; $3.) A rich tapestry of imperial Rome, splendid and vicious; a sequel to "I, Claudius."

Siesta. By Berry Fleming. (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company; $2.50.) A "Main Street" set in Alabama, full of ominous languor.

Vidocq. Edited by Edwin Gile Rich. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin and Company; $3.) The memoirs of France's first great detective.

Gerald: A Portrait. By Daphne du Maurier. (Garden City: Doubleday, Doran and Company; $3.) A warm-hearted, sentimental biography of a great actor, who never ceased to be a spoiled small boy, by his discerning daughter.

Leaders, Dreamers and Rebels. By René Fülöp-Miller. (New York: The Viking Press; $5.) From Plato to Hitler, from Confucius to Roosevelt; suggestive, even when wrong-headed.

Privileged Characters. By M. R. Werner. (New York: Robert M. McBride and Company; $3.75.) Our "leaders" in the pre-crash era.

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April 14 on a tour of the South
Mexico for business and pleasure.
senting the major industries and b
of the State, the delegates will sto
cities en route for special Pullma
be attached to their train.

The purpose of the seventeen-
will be to acquaint the 20,000,00
of the American Southwest and
one of the wealthiest countries in th
in natural resources, with the com
advantages of Ohio, which ranks fc
the nation in wealth and population

From Cleveland, Akron, and
guests will travel in modern Pulln
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The delegates will stay in Mexic
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Puebla, and Monterey to form busin
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Taking place during the Easter Hc
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Spain Honors Jewish Sav

Spain, which, about 500 years ag
pelled its entire Jewish population,
honor in nation-wide celebrations to
Maimonides, Jewish teacher, philos
and physician, who was born in Co
800 years ago last March.

Maimonides served as physician i
court of the great Saladin at Cairo,
treated free of charge the poor of all f
who came to his door.

In welcoming guests from all par
the world to the celebration at Cor
Mayor Bernardo Garida said: "Maimo
is the guiding-star in the present dark
for humanity."

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Contributors to This Iss

George Stuart Brady is an As
Administrative Officer of the NR
also a lieutenant colonel in the
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Mr. Brady, a graduate of Ya
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Shops in France, and holds an A
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ing the spring training of one o
league baseball-clubs.

Mr. Frank is an occasi
utor of sports-articles to
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*The Little Colonel.

*Ruggles of Red Gap,
*Naughty Marietta,
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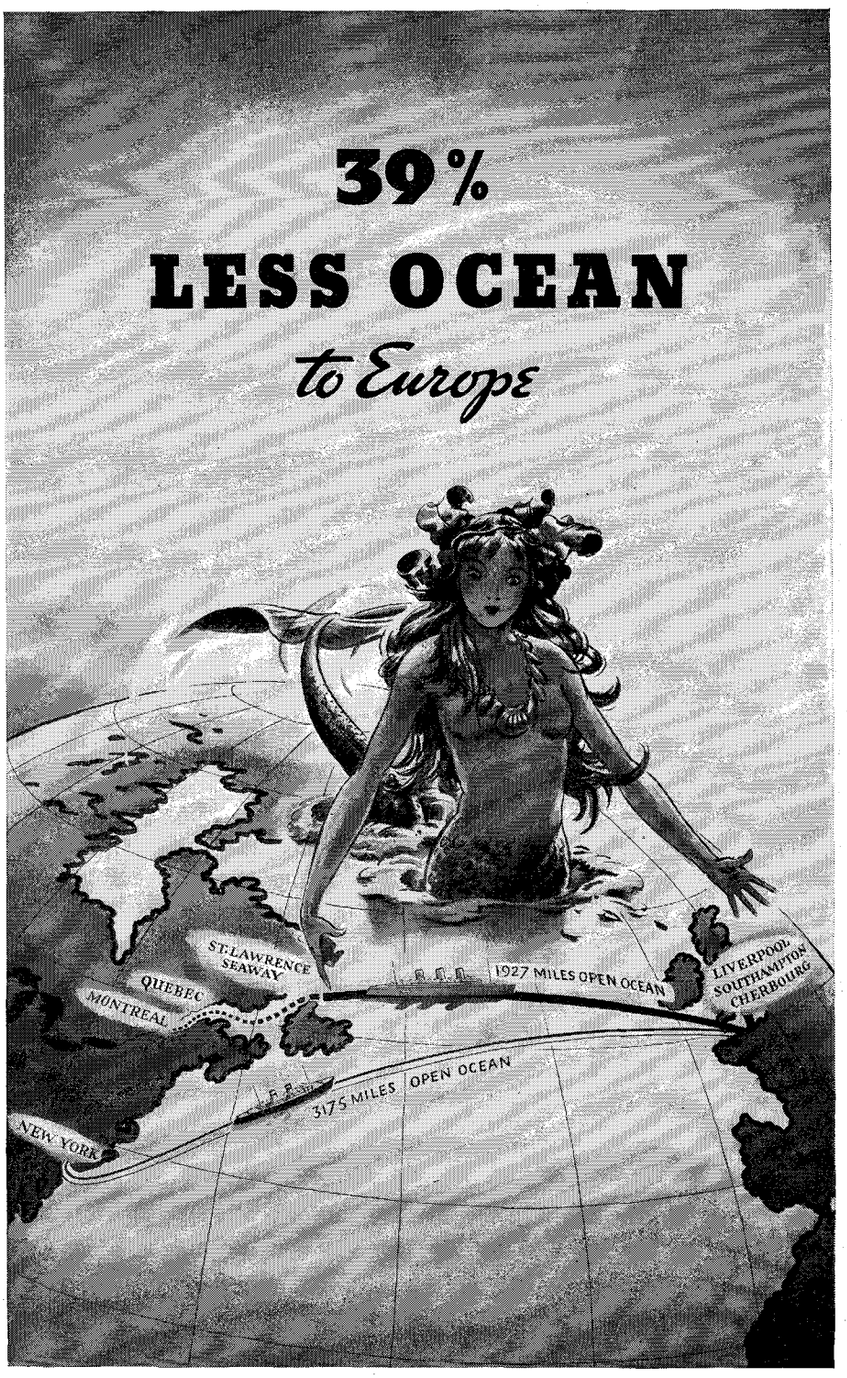

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Canadian Pacific

VIA ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

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THE 5th of the month on the calendar—but to your Billing Department *the 30th of last month.* Stop this end of the month rush, and the mistakes it brings. Don't delay getting in your money, because your invoices are late into the mails!

GET YOUR BILLING OUT ON TIME EVERY MONTH

Use the Egry Speed-Feed. Steps up the output of typed forms 50% and more. Converts every typewriter, in one minute, into a billing machine using Egry Continuous Forms. Eliminates handling of loose forms and carbons, also the use of costly pre-inserted (one-time) carbons. Keeps all forms in perfect alignment. Easily removed, does not interfere with use of typewriter as correspondence machine.

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● Health . . . pleasure . . . recreation! Yours to command with a streamline 1935 Covered Wagon. Has everything for a family of four. Davenport type beds, dresser, full length clothes locker, electric lights, kitchen complete with enamel sink, pantry, dish racks, work table, running water, ice box, heating and cooking stove. A perfect home on the open road costs less than ½ cent per mile. Built for years of hard usage. Two distinctive models—from $375.00 to $825.00. Dealers write for franchise.

FREE: *Illustrated literature. Send 10c postage for Trailer Book showing designs and interiors.*

COVERED WAGON COMPANY
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Will the Drought Return?

(Continued from page 16)

Bureau officials warned, in 1919, that dry years would return. The Bureau went so far as to publish a bulletin entitled "Cultivation Does Not Increase the Rainfall," to counteract the popular belief. Experience since has amply borne out this assertion. Now many persons have adopted the opposite idea: that cultivation and drainage have caused the drought. The Weather Bureau says this isn't true either.

Records show that precipitation has been decreasing in the States east of the Rockies for the last twenty-five years, particularly in the Northern and Northwestern States. In the northwestern area, the maximum was reached about 1908. The trend also has been marked in the Northern States, centering in Minnesota, covering the plains westward, especially the Dakotas, and reaching eastward to the lake-region.

In Minnesota, the average precipitation for the ten-year period ending in 1908 was 29.5 inches, and for the decade ending with 1933, just a little more than twenty-three inches. In other words, the earlier ten-year period averaged nearly 30 per cent. more rainfall than the latter. A falling off of such magnitude is especially important in the plains regions, for the average rainfall is little, compared with the wetter regions to the south and east.

Midway between the cycles of wet and dry weather were years of abundant rainfall. Weather-experts are inclined to believe that history will repeat itself in this respect, but do not expect that a return to plenteous rainfall will take place in the next few months, except as temporary fluctuations counteract for short periods the gradual swing of the cycle.

Largest Artificial Hole

(Continued from page 17)

each, help remove the ore. About a ton of worthless rock is thrown away for every ton of commercial ore extracted.

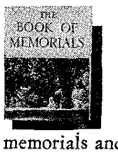
To date approximately 2,000,000 tons of refined copper have come out of the mine since work was started in 1905. It is the principal working of the Kennecott Copper Company, largest copper producer in the United States. The idea of mining the low-grade ore, known as porphyry, was conceived about 1899 by Daniel C. Jackling, then a comparatively unknown thirty-year-old Missouri mining-engineer.

To-day he is known as the "father of the porphyries." President of the Utah Copper Company, and four other large mining organizations, and Chairman of the Operating Committee of Kennecott Copper, he is a big, virile man—the old-fashioned, two-fisted type of mining-engineer and business leader. In 1933, he received professional recognition, when the four Founder Engineering Societies (Mining, Mechanical, Electrical and Civil) awarded him the John Fritz Medal, the highest distinction within the gift of American engineers.

Third place in the roster of large excavations is held to-day by the Hull-Rust mine at Hibbing, Minnesota, on the famous Masabi Iron Range.

HE SELECTED THIS MEMORIAL HIMSELF

Some years ago he and his family together chose this monument of Select Barre Granite to be the family memorial. After studying various materials from all over this country and from abroad, they decided that no other stone so perfectly answered their requirements. Select Barre Granite is beautiful in color and in texture—carved or plain. It will last generation after generation keeping its original beauty through the passing years. No wonder Select Barre Granite has been chosen for the memorials of many of the country's most prominent people.



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Book II. What a Mother Should Tell Her Daughter.
Book III. What a Father Should Tell His Little Boy.
Book IV. What a Father Should Tell His Son.
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Topics in Brief

AFTER all, the Senate couldn't hope to outwait the President: he lives there.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

HITLER mathematics quadruples armament and apprehension at the same time.—*Dallas Morning News.*

FOR Uncle Sam, if the present pace is maintained, life will begin at 40,000,000,000.—*Toledo Blade.*

THOSE Washington observers who say they can see prosperity may belong to the astronomical corps.—*Indianapolis Star.*

A STATISTICIAN is listing the common causes of fatigue and we hope he doesn't overlook statistics.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

SAMUEL INSULL wants a job "with a minimum of notoriety." But Garner may run again in 1936.—*Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.*

ABOUT the only chance of a good-neighbor policy in Europe is to annihilate either France or Germany.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

THE Chinese domesticated a number of wild animals. But it took Americans to make a plaything out of the wolf.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

WE never heard how J. Edgar Hoover and his government Sherlocks are at running down the last two pins in a new shirt.—*Detroit News.*

SOME one recently invented a cow-tail holder. What this country needs infinitely more is a bear-tail turner-alooser.—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

ETHIOPIA'S claims will be handled much more easily if the League of Nations merely waits until there isn't any Ethiopia any more.—*San Diego Union.*

AS "Possessor of the 24 Umbrellas," the new boy-king of Siam will have to operate a card-index file to keep track of the borrowers.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

AT about this time of year some men consult style books to find out what they will be wearing this spring. Others just look in the glass.—*Boston Herald.*

A SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD New York girl has learned seven complete operatic rôles. After the third opera it doesn't do any good to spank them.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

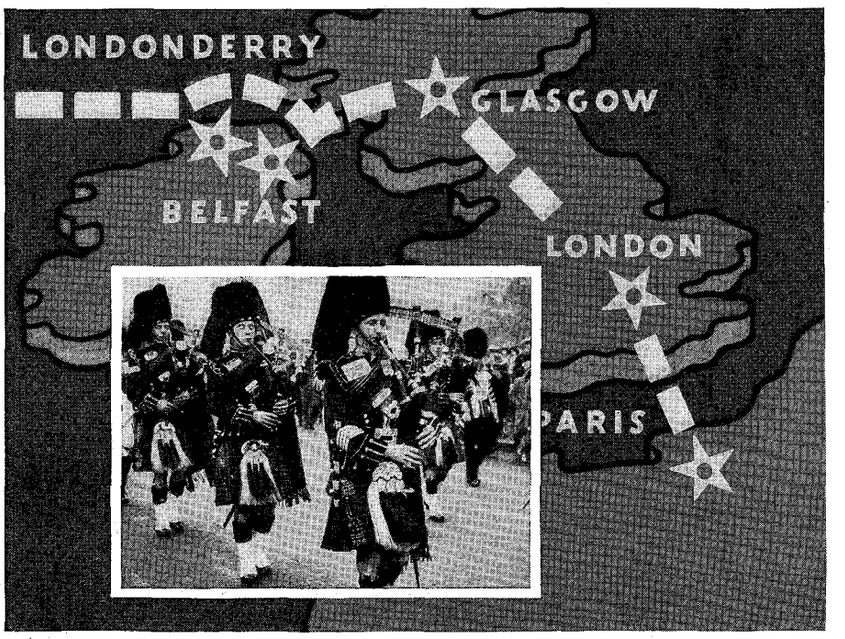
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT seems to think that the trouble with the holding companies is that they have been holding more than their own.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

HUEY LONG says he may run for Governor of Louisiana and again he may run for President of the United States. And again he may just run.—*Florida Times-Union.*

Jubilee Year!

SEE SCOTLAND

ON YOUR WAY TO ENGLAND



SEE Great Britain in this year of years . . . do it on what you save travelling Anchor Line! Sail via Londonderry or Belfast to Glasgow. From there all Scotland lies before you on your way to England . . . with great events in many cities to celebrate this 25th Anniversary of his Majesty's reign! The rest of Europe is right at hand, too . . . Paris is just 2¼ hours from London by Imperial Airways.

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NEXT SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK:
First Class, Tourist and Third Class: *Transylvania*, Apr. 13, May 10*, June 21*†; *Caledonia*, Apr. 27, May 24*, July 5*†. Cabin Class, Tourist and Third Class: *California*, June 4, June 29†, July 19*; *Tuscania*, June 15†.

**via Boston. †Slightly higher summer rates.*

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Portrait of a Race-Track at Dawn

The Sight, Sound, and Smell of Horses Are More Engrossing Just After the Sun Comes Up—At That Hour Racing Really Is a Sport and Not Merely a Business

By Stanley Frank

Racing Calendar

March 28-April 20—Texas Racing Commission, Arlington Downs.
April 20-May 14—Jamaica, New York.
April 27-May 18—Kentucky State Racing Commission, Churchill Downs, Kentucky.
May 4—Kentucky Derby, Churchill Downs, Kentucky.
May 15-June 8—Belmont Park, New York.
May 18-25—Ontario Jockey Club, Toronto, Canada.
May 23-July 6—Detroit, Michigan.

Every week-day during the year in this country an estimated half-million persons—a good, round number—bet on a horse-race they do not see. Probably most of them have no desire to see it. The actual race is witnessed by an average crowd of 7,000 spectators at a major track. But of the total number of persons who have won and lost money on the horses, only a negligible number has ever seen a track when the business of preparing for the races is being performed—between 5 and 10 o'clock in the morning.

The sight, sound, and smell of horses are more vivid, more engrossing when a race-track wakes up with the sun. It is easy then to believe that racing really is a sport and not merely an enterprise which seems to have attracted large numbers of that element referred to by the sports-writers as "undesirables" who have done much to smear the "sport of kings" with an unhealthy veneer.

The afternoon program of eight events is so much window-dressing compared with the colorful activity to be seen when most of us still are in bed.

Pounding Hoofs

There is Hialeah in Miami, Florida, advertised as the most beautiful plant in the world. The avenue of royal palm-trees—so tall they are supported by wire struts—lining the approach to the club-house entrance, nod gently in the stiffish breeze which blows in from the ocean. Behind the twenty-foot hedges which surround the mile and one-eighth racing-strip and separate the barns from the grand stand, one can hear the staccato, muffled thud of pounding hoofs and the loud snorting of horses as they finish their work-outs.

Over in the stables, 1,300 thoroughbreds are quartered for the racing. The horses are getting the first of their three feedings for the day. Like human beings, horses have definite characteristics and preferences and, like human beings, require individual treatment. There are the grouchy fellows who must be coaxed into taking their morning constitutional and are sullen about the entire affair. There is the "timid soul" type, as docile and understanding as a well-trained dog who knows what is expected of him and always appears to be slightly apologetic that he has not turned out to be another Cavalcade, Man O' War or Equipoise. Then there are the high-spirited racers, impatient for a free rein, who come back from a stiff gallop, snorting belligerently through distended nostrils—still wanting to run and giving the exercise boy, standing up in the stirrups with hair flying, a rough voyage.

Thoroughbreds are genuine aristocrats, working just about as hard as other species born to the purple. A horse is considered active if he averages thirty-five races a year, altho he may run as often as four times in two weeks if he is one of the best and his owner sees a chance for him to top an entry.

The vast majority of spectators at the races never take the trouble to look at a horse in full flight: they're too busy watching bobbing heads and hunched jockeys, frantically rooting for the entry which happens to be carrying their money.

Clockers Up Early

Early in the morning horses can be appreciated for the beautiful animals they are. The grand stand, which soon will be a moving backdrop of color and shrill sound, is silent at this hour, and empty, save for the forty-odd clockers, shrewd gentlemen who work for the tip-sheets and time with stop-watches the horses engaging in the last hard work-outs before a race.

The flock of pink flamingos is motionless on the artificial lake in the middle of the field. Exercise boys, riding high on the necks of horses, whisper softly into the attentive ears of the ponies. A negro handler canters past the finish-post and tips his cap reverently. "Look at dat pole, boy," he says solemnly to the horse. "See it dis afternoon — and see it first fo' mah two bucks."

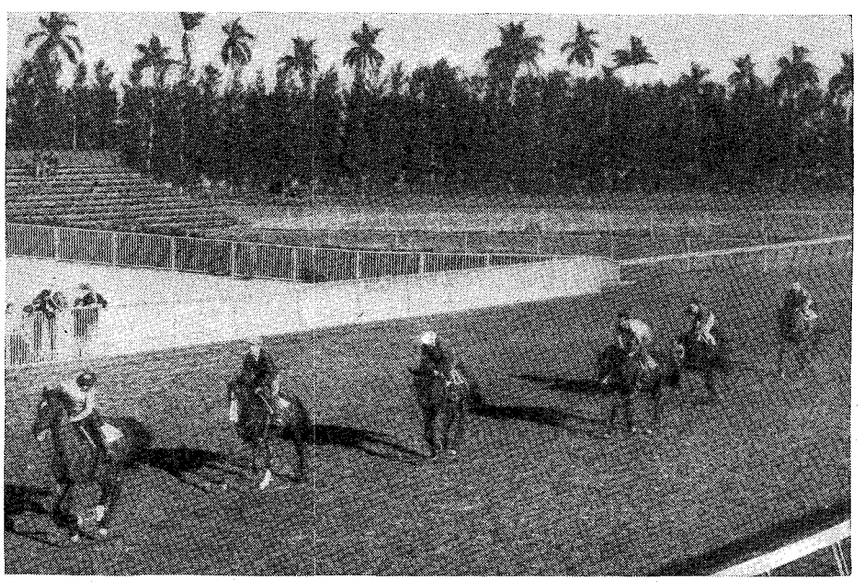
A track, during a meeting, is a tight little community, busy enough to keep a fair majority of workers on the grounds of the plant continuously. These men, mostly handlers of horses, sleep on cots in vacant stalls, eat at the track's restaurant and receive their mail at the post-office behind the grand stand. They have their pet dogs and goats, radios and card-games, altho detectives who patrol the track twenty-four hours a day ship everyone to bed if the stakes threaten to get out of bounds.

Passion for Horses

A competent trainer averages twenty-five horses in his stable, altho some have as many as sixty animals to watch. The manual labor of grooming and feeding the horses is done by handlers and exercise boys—usually one of each for every three thoroughbreds in the barns. The pay for these attendants ranges from $70 to $100 a month—board and lodging excluded. In the main these attendants are industrious, regularly employed by trainers, and passionately devoted to horses.

At an incredibly early hour in the morning, the tiny and wizened jockeys can be seen strutting about on legs resembling a

(Continued on page 35)



Acme

Before the crowds arrive: horses from the country's leading stables being exercised at Hialeah Park in Florida, a part of the game that few racing-fans ever see

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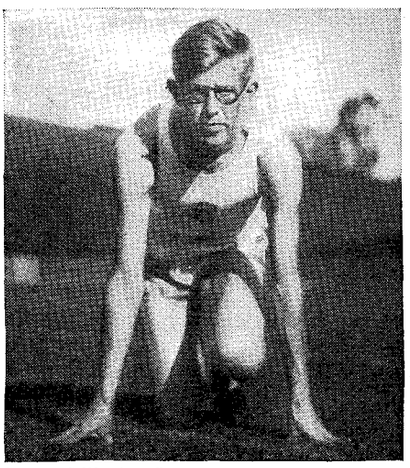
Sport Shots

Possible classic: Ben Eastman of San Francisco's Olympic Club, last week was invited to compete at the Penn Relays to be held in Philadelphia on April 26 and 27. Holder of world records in the 440-, 600-, and 880-yard events, Eastman, if he accepts,



Courtesy Californians, Inc.

Ben Eastman, record-breaker

will be asked to run a special race, probably with Glenn Hardin of Louisiana State, National Collegiate A. A. U. quarter-mile champion.

• • •

David may have been right: Causten Browne, one of the country's expert slingers, thinks the sling-shot still is the world's most scientific weapon. He said so in Seattle last week, and he ought to know.

"It requires the constant perfection of every faculty involved in marksmanship," he said. "A good pistol-shot's scores may be 48 or 49 on a one-inch bull's-eye at twenty yards. I can score 43 to 44, using a sling-shot with a No. 0 buckshot. When a rifle is made, something definite is accomplished, and it can't be changed. With a sling-shot everything matters. Nothing is mechanically constant with a sling-shot . . . it calls for more kinds of science and more coordination in proportion, than other weapons." Mr. Browne, who looks for a revival of expert sling-shooting as a pastime, swears he can knock an English sparrow "to doomsday at 100 feet."

• • •

Younger and younger: Robin Lee and Maxi Herber, both fifteen, are not the only youngsters who can win skating-championships. Eight-year-old Jack Bialis, son of Valentine Bialis, three times member of the Olympic skating-team, is set on emulating his famous father. Jack, who entered a quarter-mile race while his father was convalescing in a hospital from an automobile accident which cost the latter his leg, outclassed a seasoned field to win by a healthy margin. Last week his father announced that Jack would compete in the celebrated Newburgh, New York, ice-carnival next year. It is believed he will be the youngest skater in major competition in recent years.

"Do" THE WEST this SUMMER! -see it from the Saddle

DO YOU crave the outdoors—the range country that sweeps away to distant foothills—the mountains—a trout stream winding through virgin forests?

Then this summer, board a cool, clean Union Pacific air-conditioned train for Western Wonderlands and enjoy your kind of a vacation—"in the saddle," hiking along the trails, motoring, or just resting.

The Union Pacific serves the scenic West—more of it than any other railroad. It's the "open-sesame" to Zion-Bryce-Grand Canyon National Parks; to Colorado, Yellowstone, the Dude Ranch Country; to California, the Pacific Northwest, Alaska.

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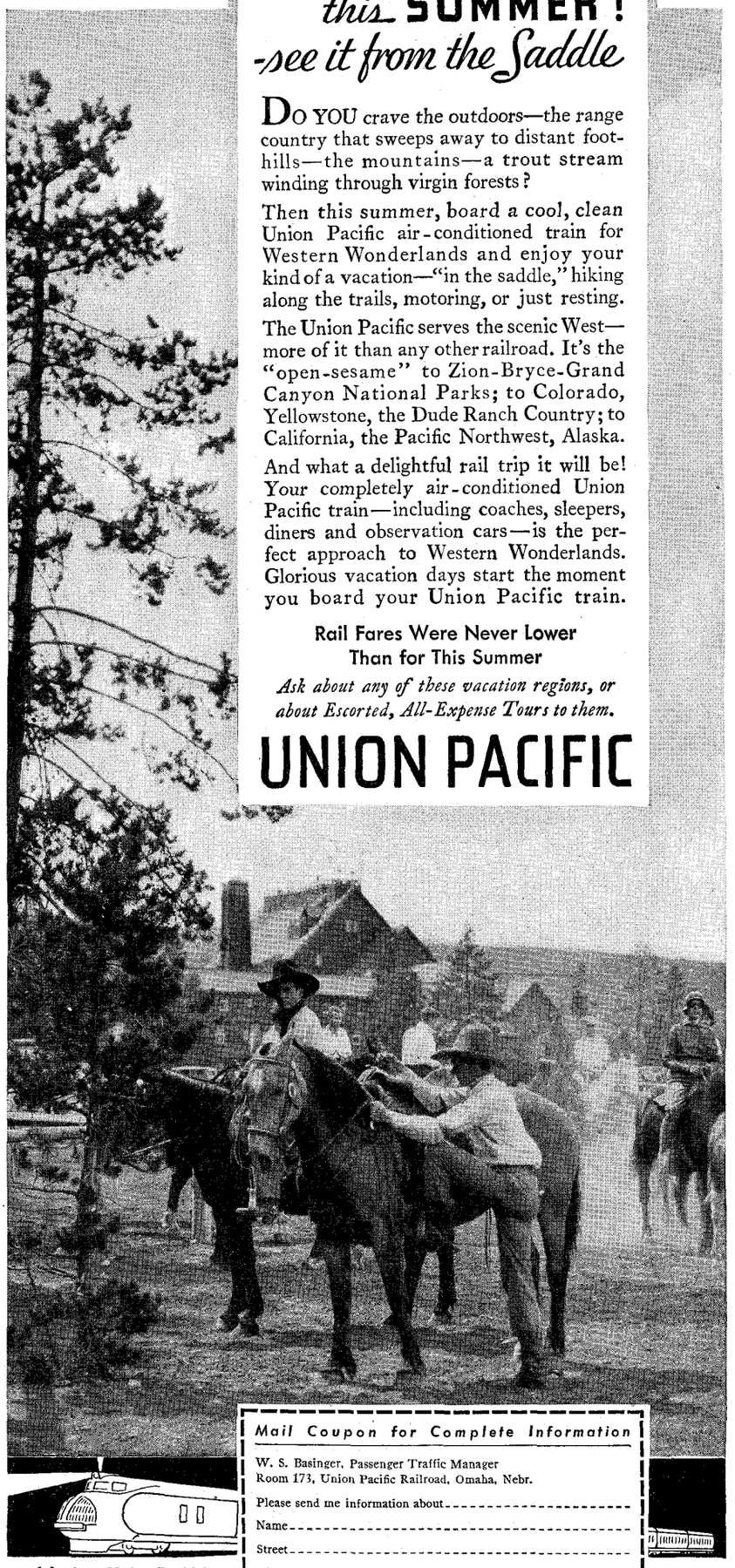

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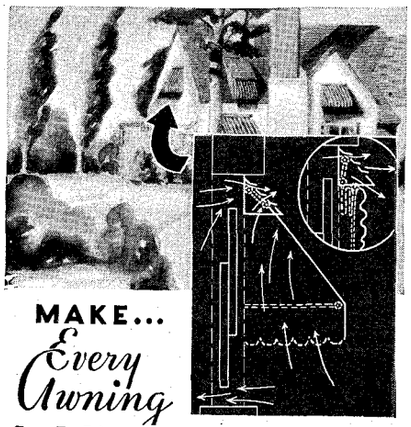

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French-English and English-French. "Best in existence," says *Critical Review*, Paris. Cloth, 1043 pp. Prepaid $2.68. Thumb index, 75c extra. Full flexible leather thumb index, $6.00, prepaid.
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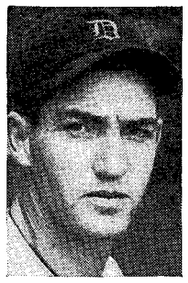
Advice to Shavers

YOU MEN with tender skins have suffered long enough. There is no need to coddle your face, nor gingerly bring your razor along your cheek with the hope it will not sting. A new era of comfort is open to you. The new Schick Injector Razor will give you an entirely new experience of comfort and ease when shaving. There's no harsh after-effect. The beard is removed quickly and cleanly. To change blades you insert the Injector (which contains 20 blades) in razor head and pull-push. It's economical, too. It costs but $1.50 including Injector with 20 blades. *Ask your dealer to show it to you.* Magazine Repeating Razor Company, 230 Park Avenue, New York City. Sales Representatives: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Inc. 40 East 34th Street, New York City.

Texas—Mother of Baseball Stars

The Record-Book Indicates That the Texas League Led Minor Circuits Last Year in Contributions to the Majors



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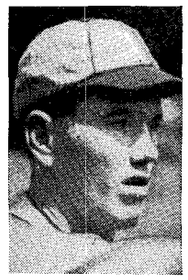

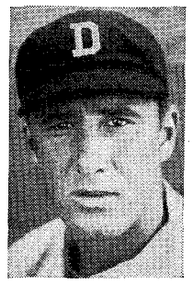

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Keystone

Four Texas-trained major leaguers: *left to right*, Schoolboy Rowe, Detroit Tigers; Dizzy Dean, St. Louis Cardinals; Hank Greenberg, Tigers; Al Simmons, Chicago White Sox

Historians have been pleased to bestow the impressive subtitle of "Modern Mother of Presidents" on Ohio. Those industrious gentlemen who compile sports-statistics—without which few sports-columnists could fill their allotted space—have dug up figures to support their contention that Texas is the mother, or at least the stepmother, of major-league ball-players.

The Lone Star State last year contributed more baseball-players to the two major leagues than any other State. According to George White, of the Dallas ***Morning News***, who must have undertaken his job with commendable pride, the total of thirty-eight was two better than the nearest rival circuit, or about one-tenth of the entire list after the usual mid-season cut in rosters.

Mr. White was conscientious enough to point out that these players either were native Texans, or men who have taken up permanent residence in Texas, listing it as their "home sector."

In addition to the sons and stepsons of Texas, there was a large list of 1934 players who received much of their finishing polish in the Texas League.

Some of the outstanding stars of the last season were Carl Hubbell, pitcher for the New York Giants, who hurled for Beaumont in the Texas League in 1928; Dizzy Dean, voted the National League's most valuable 1934 player, who went from Houston to the St. Louis Cardinals; and Schoolboy Rowe, son of a former circus trapeze-artist, who went from Beaumont to the Detroit Tigers.

Terry Began in Texas

Bill Terry, Manager of the New York Giants, began his professional career in the Texas League. Aloysius Harry Simmons (born Szymanski), now with the Chicago White Sox, batted .360 in the Texas League for Shreveport. Joseph (Ducky) Medwick of the St. Louis Cardinals (his prowess as a swimmer earned the nickname), hard-hitting outfielder for the world champions, came up from Houston. Gus Mancuso, catcher for the New York Giants, got his first big-league berth *via* Beaumont and Houston.

The majors have come to consider Texas one of the finest of proving-grounds. The figures support their view.

What about 1935, and the youngsters that have come up from Texas for their first chance at the "big-time"? Mr. White thinks highly of Vernon (George) Washington, from East Texas, who is breaking into the Chicago White Sox outfield.

"The fans in the big show haven't seen old George massage a horsehide yet, but they will and they're apt to like his style," said Mr. White. "A group of experienced baseball men a few days ago were sitting on the bench at Steer Stadium discussing the game in general and individuals in particular.

"One point on which they all agreed was that Washington was one of the most natural hitters that has glommed onto a bat and strode to the plate around here in a long time."

Hank Greenberg, another Beaumont star, now plays for the Detroit Tigers. He was voted the most valuable player in the Texas League in 1932, no small compliment.

Back to Hank Gowdy

Going back a few years, Tris Speaker, Cleveland's immortal outfielder; Hank Gowdy, the Boston Braves' great catcher, and Art Fletcher, one of the most famous of shortstops, all played at one time or another in the Texas League.

Statisticians have been known to juggle the figures to please more than one chamber of commerce, and articles of this sort could be written to show that such-and-such a league had contributed most of the renowned big-league pitchers, or most of the sluggers, or even most of the player-managers. California, for instance, claims many big-league stars. But Mr. White sticks to his story, and even goes further.

"Reduce the list to the five, ten, fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five outstanding stars in the majors, and, without going to the time and trouble to make an accurate check, it's still a good bet that no loop in all the minors can boast of sending up as many top-notch performers as the J. Alvin Gardner circuit. You probably could go back year by year to the days of Art Fletcher, Hank Gowdy, and Tris Speaker and show the same results."

Some of the major-league clubs have thought so much of the products of the Texas League that they have taken on clubs in that circuit as subsidiaries, all of which should prove a valuable tip to seekers after future baseball stars.

"Look," in the words of Mr. White, "to the Texas League."

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Outsider Wins National

Reynoldstown, 22-1 Shot, Is First In English Classic Steeplechase

Golden Miller, 1934 winner of the Grand National Steeplechase classic at Aintree, England, and heavily backed to repeat this year, fell after clearing the obstacle past Valentine's Brook the first time around last week and a groan went up from the crowd of 300,000 watching the ninety-seventh running of the world's toughest jumping-course. But bookies sighed with relief, because Miss Dorothy Paget's horse threatened to ruin them had he won his second consecutive National.

Some Americans—those who did not sell their tickets—saw their wildest sweepstakes hopes soar to blissful realization as they collected their share of the Irish Hospitals prizes that went to holders of tickets on an outsider, Reynoldstown, Maj. Noël Furlong's 22 to 1 shot that finished first in a field of twenty-seven jumpers in the fast time of 9:21, only three-fifths of a second slower than the record of 9:20⅘, set by Golden Miller last year. About $2,700,000 went to Americans in sweepstake prizes, according to the United Press. Tickets on the winner brought $143,475 each.

The gallant soldier's entry, ridden by his son, Fred Furlong, won by three lengths. Blue Prince, owned by Lady Beatrice Lindsay, was second, and "Jock" Whitney's Thomond II third by eight lengths.

Golden Miller, at 2 to 1, was the heaviest favorite in the history of the Grand National. Only five horses have won twice, and only two have won two years in a row, the last back in 1870. Despite the defeat of Miss Paget's great jumper, Reynoldstown's victory was popular.

Casualties were numerous in the race, one of the most thrilling in years. Twenty-one horses fell, only six finishing.

A Race-Track at Dawn

(Continued from page 32)

pair of parentheses. The ones in mufti—meticulous, form-fitting clothes which cling to frail bodies like so much Cellophane—acquaint themselves with their new mounts. Jockeys, like boxers, indulge in road-work to keep down their weight. Some of them start to work at sixteen as apprentices, receiving from $40 to $60 a month on a contract, with the privilege of accepting outside work, at the rate of $10 a race unless they ride a winner, which pays $25. "Graduate" jockeys may receive a contract of $500 a month plus 10 per cent. of the purse if they win—minus the agent's commission.

Out on the track, at this hour, all horses are equal in the eyes of the totalizer, the amazingly intricate electric board which records the amount of money bet on each entry in a race and the approximate odds for winning. In a few hours the yellow indicators will be rising in the separate columns assigned to each horse in the race as a sporting public backs its hunches and judgments with cash. As the betting-barometer soars, beauty diminishes.

SHE: "What a grand meal, Bob; you certainly know how to pick places."

HE: "Righto! They have the best food here of any place in town."

SHE: "The only trouble is my tummy is so full I'm afraid I'll have acid indigestion."

HE: "Not on your life, Sally. I always keep a roll of TUMS in my pocket. They prevent, as well as quickly relieve, heartburn."

The Better the Food The More You Need TUMS..

They Relieve Acid Indigestion . . Heartburn . . Sour Stomach So Quickly!

BELIEVE it, for it's true—in many cases the better the quality of the food the more you need TUMS. And the reason is very simple. Tempting dishes whet your appetite. You eat more than customary. Very often some favored food is the one that makes your stomach fussy.

So don't be surprised the next time you have a gassy fullness or heartburn, just after your host has provided you with a particularly excellent meal. Be prepared. Carry a roll of TUMS in your pocket. Munch three or four of them, just as you would after-dinner mints, and you will usually find that the excess acid in your stomach is quickly corrected.

Millions now use TUMS, not only because they relieve acid indigestion so quickly, but also because they contain no soda or any water-soluble alkalies. Instead TUMS contain an antacid compound soluble only in the presence of acid. When the excess acid in the stomach is corrected, the action of TUMS stops. So much better than taking harsh, household alkalies—which have to be eliminated through the blood and kidneys when there is excess.

A roll of TUMS in your pocket insures quick relief from acid indigestion, sour stomach, gas or heartburn whenever these aggravating symptoms occur. You'll find TUMS make many a good meal a success—by quickly ending the discomfort that often occurs afterwards. Get a roll today at any drug store. They are only 10c.

FREE *1935 Calendar-Thermometer, beautifully designed in colors and gold. Also samples* TUMS *and* NR. *Send stamp for postage and packing to* A. H. LEWIS CO., Dept. 12-DOO, St. Louis, Missouri.

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Contains 3 rolls Tums and handy pocket carrier. Only 25c. Money refunded if liberal test packet attached doesn't satisfy you.

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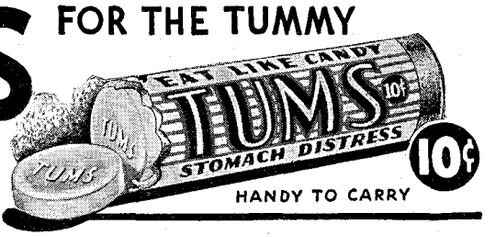
TUMS ARE ANTACID NOT A LAXATIVE

For a laxative, use the safe, dependable Vegetable Laxative NR (Nature's Remedy). Only 25 cents. NR



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The Capital Market Has Stirred

New Bond Offerings Have Made a Three-Year Record for Volume; A Great Railroad Must Scale Its Debt; The Gold Bloc Is Tottering

By Robert Winsmore

Quickening of the capital market is no longer merely a matter of theory and hope. It was demonstrated by last week's public offerings of new bonds in Wall Street, which were larger in volume than in any week since the summer of 1931. They totaled more than $150,000,000. Two-thirds of them were issues of three private corporations.

The financing, to be sure, represented refunding—continuation of old obligations in new form. It did not signify a release of new capital for new industrial enterprise, and because of that it was rather irritably pooh-poohed as unimportant in relation to industrial improvement. Oracles sternly pointed out that refunding is no measure of either supply or demand with respect to productive capital.

It would seem, however, that the offering of $150,000,000 bonds within a week proves a marked change from the conditions prevailing only a month or two ago. Then such concentrated financing, even for refunding purposes, would not have been attempted by underwriting bankers, and it does not detract from the present accomplishment to attribute their change of heart to relaxation of SEC registration requirements. The outstanding fact is that the once-dormant capital market is so no longer. At least, it has opened one eye.

How its stirring may be exploited remains to be seen. What is still importantly dormant is corporation demand for new funds, which is to say, corporation willingness to borrow and spend. Profits are what they are, distrust prevails, and the uncertainties of the times are widely held to make expansion and plant improvement and other initiative either unwise or too hazardous. That, of course, is understandable. But it is increasingly apparent that the timidity which is restraining the natural flow of investment money into enterprise is not that of capital, but of industrial management.

Second Down

But little surprized by the news, Wall Street was nevertheless considerably disturbed last week when the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad again succumbed to poverty and exhausted credit, and decided upon reorganization. The present plight of the American transportation industry was discouragingly emphasized by the announcement. The disclosed willingness, perhaps desire, of the Government to have a great rail-system resort to the Bankruptcy Law was depressing.

Improperly, even scandalously, reorganized eight years ago, the Milwaukee road has been crushed by debt, competition, diminished sectional traffic, irreducible operating costs. Sustained through recent months by loans from the RFC—the total is $11,500,000—it has finally found it both hopeless and impossible to continue such borrowing without a readjustment of its financial structure to wipe out a portion of its obligations. The Government—the ICC and the RFC—influenced that determination.

The Milwaukee system, which Wall Street calls "St. Paul," is no small item on the country's list of transportation agencies. It operates more than 11,000 miles of road stretching from the Lakes to the Pacific. It has nearly $500,000,000 of funded debt, $119,000,000 of preferred stock, 1,174,000 shares of no-par common. It has been operating at a loss continuously since 1929, and since 1930 has paid no interest to owners of its adjustment bonds. Its securities, all greatly depressed in price, are widely held.

Gold-Bloc Danger

European sabers were rattled ominously last week, but international bankers gave most attention to the increasing danger of early collapse of the Continental gold bloc. Gloomy prophecy of that, and of serious financial disorder to follow, came daily from Paris and London while young Premier Paul van Zeeland was struggling with the Belgian crisis, preparing to devalue the belga 25 to 30 per cent. to take Belgium off gold.

Notably, most of the forecasts of disorder were also predictions that it will helpfully hasten general currency stabilization. The inference seems logical. With the gold currencies sharply devalued at last, and with each nation desperately on its own, recalcitrant Great Britain would probably find its objective attained and its interests finally in need of an international agreement. Coincidently then, the United States might well find it timely to lead the way to such an agreement.

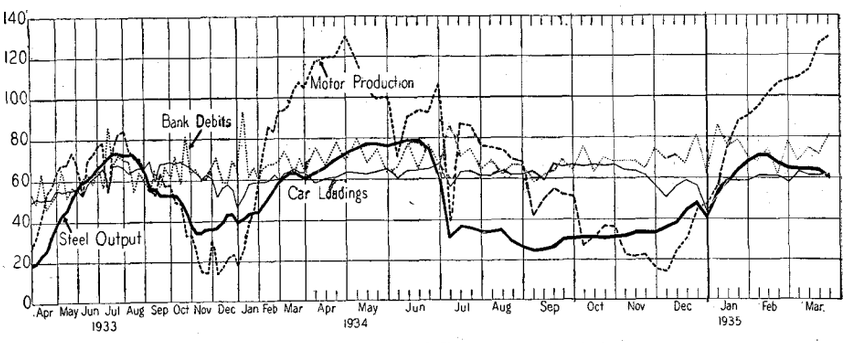
Perhaps that is the prospect. There are many in the financial world, however, who would have the British do-nothing policy ended before, and not after, the gold currencies and much else have been forcibly wrecked by the pressure of the lowered pound sterling. At London, in spite of official frowns, there is increasing demand for action. Recently, through the potent columns of ***The Times***, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, former Minister of Labor, strongly urged the British Government to move immediately to negotiate with the United States for a provisional sterling-dollar parity, this to serve as a basis for a provisional stabilization arrangement with the gold-bloc countries.

Gold Standards

The Chancellor of the Exchequer remained unmoved, but the proposal has received much attention on both sides of the Atlantic. It does not call for the unilateral British stabilization to which London bankers are naturally opposed, but for "stabilization conditional upon similar action elsewhere." And, as the New York ***Times*** has pointed out in editorial comment, stabilization need not mean immediate return to the permanent full gold standards of former days. Other forms are possible and, indeed, are currently in operation.

The United States has a temporary gold standard—it can be changed over night—and gold may be exported and imported under government license, altho private conversion is denied. The Theunis Government left Belgium with a fixed gold standard under similar restrictions when it resigned a fortnight ago. France has a fixed gold standard and allows private conversion into bullion.

It is not to be supposed that any of these would be permanently serviceable and satisfactory. Conceivably, however, one or another of them might furnish an acceptable basis for such provisional stabilization as is being urged to check disintegration of the international position and to give some measure of relief to international trade.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1935, inclusive, steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loadings, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending March 23

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Prices and the NRA

Altho the Administration's aim is higher commodity prices, and altho prophets of inflation expect them, current business thought is obviously affected by evidences of deflationary processes.

Since the unsettlement of the foreign exchanges became effective and cotton broke sharply through its artificial support a month ago, the whole commodity price structure has been under much pressure. At the same time, there has been increasing realization that, however the NRA may be extended, the trend is strongly away from continuation of its fair-trade and price-maintenance regulations. Thus, the possibility of downward revisions of various price-schedules is naturally receiving serious attention.

In a recently published survey, Standard Statistics has estimated the varied probable effect upon individual major industries of a break-up of the NRA as originally established, and of relaxation of its codes. Little or no price-disturbance is foreseen for the building-equipment trades, or for dairy products, radios, automobiles, tires. For the general retail trade, and also for tobacco products, somewhat lower selling-prices by the larger organizations might well result, but no serious dislocation. For steel, copper, bituminous coal, fertilizer, paper and textiles, price-cutting and diminished production profits would be the outcome.

At the same time, Standard Statistics sees little prospect of an unsettling collapse of the price-structure. "A gradual lowering of prices for manufactured goods and certain raw materials is indicated," its survey says, "but any tendency toward sharp reductions in agricultural products doubtless would be followed by governmental moves designed to correct such a situation. Moreover, the Administration . . . has several means at its disposal for setting inflationary forces in motion."

Britain's "Baby Bonds"

The billionth British National Savings Certificate is held by King George V, and 200,000,000 more of them have been sold through the Money Order Department of the British Post Office since that version of the "baby bond" was presented to His Majesty in January, 1931. Worth sixteen shillings (approximately $4) then, that certificate will grow to one pound, four shillings (approximately $6) in January, 1941.

Tho established in February, 1916, as a War-time measure, the National Savings Movement's major contribution to England's welfare lies in what it teaches in days of peace—thrift. The Post Office thus helps to give the man (or woman) in the street, who has neither the money nor inclination to buy stocks and bonds on a large scale, an opportunity to invest his small gleanings at a satisfactory interest rate, income-tax free.

Sales represent a cash investment of £1,000,000,000, one-third more than the British national debt soon before the outbreak of the World War. The average number of these "baby bonds" issued daily represents approximately 100,000 units (purchase price £80,000).

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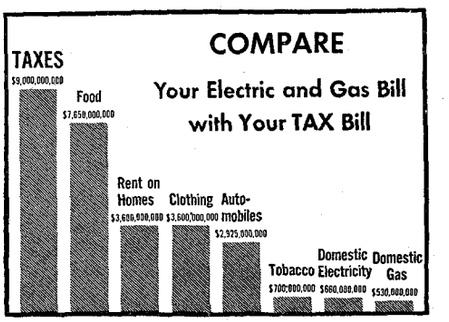

This is how the American Public spends its money

POLITICAL agitators are attempting to lead an uninformed public to believe that a radical reduction in domestic electric rates is one of the most important necessities facing the people of this country. *A radical reduction in taxes is a much greater necessity.*

Actually the monthly electric bill is one of the smallest items in the family budget, ranking in amount well below tobacco and soft drinks.

If electric rates of consumers in the United States were cut in half, it would mean a saving of less than 5 cents a day to the average American family. This is because the average electric bill is only $33 a year.

The nation's tax bill in 1934 was estimated at about $9,000,000,000. This is an average of about $300 per family, or about nine times the amount of the electric bill. Neither do these taxes include a mounting deficit of other billions. The tax bill, not the electric bill, is the burden which is crushing the American family.

When the government goes into the utility business *taxes are increased.* Citizens should protest against government competition with established utilities.

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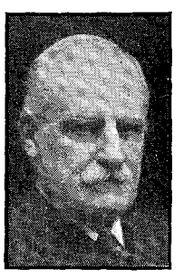

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Moderation in Drinking

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—It augurs well for the future of real temperance in America that a group of distinguished citizens, most of whom opposed the prohibition of the liquor traffic, have banded together as a Council for Moderation. Such an organization should be able to do much to check the alarming growth of unrestrained drinking and the unhappy consequences that are all too evident on every side. To most Americans, moderation is little known; the average drinker is sorely in need of examples of self-control.

I believe there are still in the United States millions of men and women who, like myself, are total abstainers. I wish that a score of the most eminent citizens in the nation, who not only oppose the beverage-liquor traffic in whatever form it presents itself but also think the only safe course, for strong and weak alike, is to let liquor alone, might emulate the Council for Moderation by inaugurating publicly a League for Total Abstinence.

FRANK C. LOCKWOOD.

Tucson, Arizona. University of Arizona.

Defense of War—Two Views

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—For some time since reading J. T.'s letter in THE DIGEST "In Defense of War," I have been trying to decide whether it was extremely subtle sarcasm or an honest belief. Does J. T. get satisfaction from being "belted in the nose" because he feels that his assailant is satisfying a primitive instinct? Is there a mutual cooperation for mutual gain fostered by the gratifying of primitive instincts?

War is not intelligence stripped of human conceit, but rather human conceit stripped of intelligence, else why the belief that destruction can possibly be constructive? D. E. W.

Middlebury, Vermont.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I want to say that I agree with J. T. who wrote the article in the March 23 issue in defense of war. It's bad enough when they want to reduce the Army and Navy, but when the people have these pacifist ideas it means that America is ruined. YOUNG AMERICA.

New York City.

"Peaceful" Athletics

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—H. P. Lohrman has suggested that athletics be substituted for war. Here are some facts about peaceful athletics:

Germany beat France 3-1 at soccer in Paris on March 17. Armed guards were on hand to prevent violence. The German team was booed by spectators. Three days after the match a member of the German team was arrested for photographing frontier-fortifications.

In 1924, during the Olympic Games at Paris, the London *Times* called the disorders there "deplorable." The American Rugby Team was booed, two American students in the grand stand during the Franco-American match were severely beaten with canes, there was a squabble between Hungarian and Italian fencing-teams, and police were called to protect the judges during the boxing-matches. One French boxer, disqualified f r biting an Englishman, led an anti-British outburst at the middleweight finals. DOROTHY EGGERS.

New York City.

"Insane Styles"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I was glad to see in a recent issue of THE DIGEST an answer to Mrs. Thanopolis's letter about "Men's Insane Styles."

I can't see as either sex can say much to the other about the "insanity" of its dress. If either is more "insane" than the other I think it is those women who go to the extreme in dress in order to be strictly up to date.

MRS. ARLETTA THIRKILL.

Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Crime Drives

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Why do the representatives of law and order from Washington through to the chief of police in every city in the land, in their "War on Crime," treat the enemies of society as they would opponents in a game of ping-pong?

They make a "drive" to-day that puts the lawbreakers on the run in seeming consternation—and then, instead of following it up with another and another and another "drive" until they have exterminated or driven out the foe, they retire from the field and allow the public enemy time to regain its composure and repair its defenses.

FRANK CHASE.

National City, California.

History—"Give the Children a Break"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The criticism is often made that our school text-books in history tend to convey an unfair picture of the events in the history of the United States. Such criticisms are certainly in order.

Patriotism is a wonderful thing when used rightly. We know that it has inspired Americans to go to their death in 1776, 1812, 1861 and 1917 to win fame for the country for which they gladly died. But we do know that this patriotism is not to be interpreted as to mean that our country is always right in its controversies and wars with other countries. Our Government is made up of individuals, and therefore, far from perfect—far from acting, as many text-books would have us believe, always on lofty impulses.

Some European texts, I understand, are far worse than ours, but now is the time for all good text-book writers to give American boys and girls a break, and present for their study the whole truth rather than bias.

PHILIP M. MASON.

Uriah, Alabama.

One Session for School Children

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Much attention is given to the child's school work, but no attention to the child's place in the scheme of nature. The child was created to live an outdoor life. His inherited environment is in the fresh air and the sun. We imprison him most of the sunny hours of the day, but it is possible by means of the One Session Plan to release him from this Victorian, materialistic, unhealthful condition.

If the child goes to school from 8:15 to 1:30, one session with intermission for recreation and lunch, he has the afternoon to himself to live the life nature requires of him. The result is increase in vigor and alertness in school. Recently a majority of parents voted for one session in Lowell. Many other communities have taken it up as a practical means of bringing education into harmony with nature. JOHN G. WOLCOTT.

Headmaster Greenhalge School.

Lowell, Massachusetts.

O Wo Is Me!

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—That's the way it goes! Here we have streamline trains, automobiles, hats, dresses, *etc.*, and, then, when a man tries to get a stream-line hair-cut, some one has to criticize him.

Texarkana, Texas. L. R. S.

[Hard is the lot of the innovator! Conservatism is pertinacious. Says Kenneth Scott Latourette in "The Chinese: Their History and Culture": "The queue began passing before 1911 and after the revolution of that year rapidly disappeared in much of the land—altho even now it persists in many places."—*Editor.*]

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Weekly Chart of Congressional Action

(Compiled for The Literary Digest *by Congressional Intelligence, Washington, D. C.)*

(CHART NO. 12: As of March 30, 1935)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

FOOT-NOTES: Letters in parentheses carried in the various amendment columns of the Chart refer to explanations of amendments at base of the Chart.

NUMERALS: Numerals in parentheses in the amendment columns refer to Charts in previous issues of The Literary Digest in which amendments to the particular bill were explained. Numeral (2), for instance, refers to Chart No. 2, which appeared in the issue of January 26, 1935, numeral (3) to Chart No. 3 the following week, etc.

COMMITTEE SYMBOLS: Abbreviations used for the various Committees are as follows: Agri.—Agriculture; Appro.—Appropriations; Bank'g—Banking; Comm.—Commerce; Fin.—Finance; F.R.—Foreign Relations; I.C.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House, and Interstate Commerce in the Senate; Judic.—Judiciary; Labor—Labor in the House (Corresponding Committee in Senate is Education and Labor); Mines—Mines and Mining; W.&M.—Ways and Means; R.&H.—Rivers and Harbors; P.O.—Post Offices and Post Roads.

New Bills

Air-mail Service.—Two bills relating to air-mail service are before Congress. One is sponsored by Representative Mead of New York, and is numbered H.R. 6511; the other was introduced by Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming, and is numbered S. 2420. In general, the bills, both of which are before the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, are similar in content.

They provide that the Postmaster General may award contracts for air-mail routes up to a total of 32,000 miles in length, and up to a total of 45,000,000 air-miles. There are to be at least three transcontinental routes, and such secondary routes as are necessary. No person is to hold contracts on more than one primary route, nor on more than three additional routes other than primary.

Carrier-rates are to be determined by the ICC, and pilots' compensation and conditions of employment must conform to National Labor Relations Board decisions.

• • •

Among bills not included in the Chart, but of general interest:

Farm-Tenants.—The plight of the tenant-farmer is the subject of legislation before Congressional committees on agriculture. Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, is author of two bills (S. 1800 and S. 2367) to assist such tenants, the second bill being a revision of the first. Representative Jones, of Texas, has sponsored a companion bill in the House (H.R. 7018).

The purpose of the bills is to aid tenant-farmers, that is, farmers who cultivate the land for the owner, to acquire farm-land and homes of their own. A corporation would be set up under the Secretary of Agriculture with a capitalization of from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 to afford financial help in such a program. Loans would be repayable at a low interest rate over a period of from thirty to fifty years.

• • •

Slum-clearance.—A bill (S. 2392) introduced by Senator Wagner, of New York, would establish a Division of Housing in the Department of the Interior to take over the activities of the Housing Division of the PWA next June 15. The measure would appropriate an additional $800,000,000 out of the Treasury. Loans, along with grants up to 30 per cent., would be made to local public-housing bodies for slum-clearance and low-rent housing-projects. Where no such local agency exists, the Division would be authorized to initiate and execute plans for carrying out the purposes of the Act. The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

• • •

Limitation of Imports.—Representative Connery, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill (H.R. 6993) for limitation of imports. The proposed legislation would prohibit entry into this country of foreign goods manufactured or produced at a landed cost less than the cost of United States production of such goods. The Secretary of the Treasury would be charged with enforcement of the Act. This measure was sent to the House Committee on Ways and Means.

• • •

Child Labor.—Under a bill (H.R. 7017) introduced by Representative Ellenbogen, of Pennsylvania, use of the mails would be prohibited to matter pertaining to articles produced or handled by child labor. Farm-children and newsboys would be excepted. The House referred the bill to its Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

• • •

Mails and Insurance.—Senator Trammell, of Florida, has a bill (S. 2379) which would make it unlawful to use the mails in soliciting or collecting insurance premiums in any State without complying with the insurance laws of those States.

			HOUSE					SENATE					Conference President	
Title and Author	Bill Number		Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To House	House Floor Amendments	Final Action	Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To Senate	Senate Floor Amendments	Final Action	Conference Rep't Approved	President's Signature
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BONUS														
Patman	HR1	W. & M.	(10)	....	....	....	Passed	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vinson (Ky.)	HR3896	W. & M.	(10)	3-13	HR1	3-22		Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thomas	S2	.....	....	....	....	....		Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tydings	S1938	.....	....	....	....	....		Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
TREAS. P. O. APPROPRIA.							Passed					Passed		
Arnold	HR4442	Appro.	(3)	1-22	Minor	2-1		Appro.	(10)	3-11	(a)	3-26	....	....
FOUR DEPT. APPROPRIA.							Passed					Passed	S-3-13	....
Oliver	HR5255	Appro.	(5)	2-4	(6)	2-8		Appro.	(8)	1-22	Minor	2-25	H-3-18	3-22
WAR DEPT. APPROPRIA.							Passed					Passed		
Parks	HR5913	Appro.	(7)	2-19	Minor	2-22		Appro.	(9)	3-1	(10)	3-8	(10)	....
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIA.							Passed					Passed	S-3-20	
Buchanan	HR6644	Appro.	(10)	3-12	Minor	3-13		Appro.	(11)	3-18	(11)	3-19	H-3-20	3-21
INTERIOR APPROPRIA.							Passed							
Taylor	HR6223	Appro.	(8)	2-27	(9)	3-1		Appro.	....	....	....	....	....	....
AGRICULTURE APPROPRIA.							Passed							
Sandlin	HR6718	Appro.	(11)	3-14	Minor	3-15		Appro.	(b)	3-27	....	....	....	....
4-BILLION RELIEF							Passed					Passed		
Buchanan	HJR117	Appro.	(3)	1-23	(3)	1-24		Appro.	(6)	2-14	(6)	3-23	(f)	....
SOCIAL INSURANCE														
Doughton	HR4120	W. & M.	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lewis	HR4142	W. & M.	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wagner	S1130	.....	....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
30-HR. WEEK														
Connery	HR2746	Labor	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Black	S87	.....	....	....	....	....	Passed	Judic.	None	3-23	....	....	....	....
HOME LOAN														
Steagall	HR6021	Bank'g	(9)	2-21	(10)	3-12		Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	S1771	.....	....	....	....	....	2-18	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
FARM CREDIT														
Jones	HR5440	Agri.	(6)	2-7	....	....		.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	S1384	Agri.	Minor	2-18	....	....		Bank'g	(4)	1-29	(6)	Passed 2-11	....	....
FOOD, DRUG														
Mead	HR3972	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Copeland	S5	.....	....	....	....	....	....	Comm.	(6)	3-22	....	....	....	....
McCarron	S580	.....	....	....	....	....	....	Comm.	....	....	....	....	....	....
BANKING														
Steagall	HR5357	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	S1715	.....	....	....	....	....	....	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
TRANSPORT.														
Huddleston														
Bus. Truck	HR5262	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rayburn														
ICC Reorg.	HR5365	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Water Trans.	HR5379	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeler														
Bus. Trans.	S1629	.....	....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
ICC Reorg.	S1635	.....	....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Water Trans.	S1632	.....	....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bankruptcy	S1634	.....	....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
HOLDING CO'S.														
Rayburn	HR5423	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeler	S1725	.....	....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
AAA AMEND.														
Jones	HR5585	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Smith	S1807	.....	....	....	....	....	....	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....
LABOR BOARD														
Connery	HR6288	Labor	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wagner	S1958	.....	....	....	....	....	....	Labor	....	....	....	....	....	....
INCOME TAX PUBLICITY							Passed					Passed		
Doughton	HR6359	W. & M.	None	3-7	None	3-11		Fin.	None	3-13	Minor	3-28	....	....
COTTON-TAX EXEMPTION							Passed							
Doxey	HR6424	Agri.	(11)	3-8	(11)	3-19		Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....
RIVERS AND HARBORS														
Mansfield	HR6732	R. & H.	Minor	3-18	....	....		.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
NRA EXTENSION														
Harrison	S2445	.....	....	....	....	....		Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
AIR-MAIL SERVICE							Passed							
Mead	HR6511	P. O.	(d)	3-9	(e)	3-25		P. O.	....	....	....	....	....	....
O'Mahoney	S2420	.....	....	....	....	....		P. O.	....	....	....	....	....	....

(a) The Senate attached an amendment to the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Bill providing for payment of approximately 1,200 employees of the prohibition unit carried without salary since last year.

(b) The Senate Appropriation Committee increased the total of the Agricultural Appropriation bill by $3,869,625 to $125,982,903. Of the increase, $2,500,000 is for the Bureau of Public Roads.

(c) The Senate, to speed a vote, accepted the so-called silver-inflation amendment to the Work-Relief Bill as proposed by Senator Thomas of Oklahoma. The amendment provided for purchase of silver against which Treasury-notes would be issued.

(d) The House Committee on Post Office and Post Roads amended the air-mail bill to authorize the ICC to rule out unfair competition.

(e) The House removed from the air-mail bill the section barring aliens from connection with air-mail companies.

(f) The Conference Committee struck out the silver-inflation amendment and removed the amendment which set aside a specific amount for relief to schools.

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The Spice of Life

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Watch Your Status.—TOUGH GUY—"For two cents I'd knock your block off."

WISE GUY—"Get away from me, you dirty professional."—***Wampus.***

And Then?—"My friend laughed when I spoke to the waiter in French, but the laugh was on him. I told the waiter to give him the check."—***Awgwan.***

Eloquent.—"I suppose your home-town is one of those places where everyone goes down to meet the train."

"What train?"—***Juggler.***

Anything Once.—WILLIE WEEMS—"Honey, don't you think you could manage to live on $25 a week?"

DORA SCHULTZ—"Get the license. I'll try it a week."—***Florida Times-Union.***

Patience.—"Does this village boast of a choral society?" inquired the new resident.

"Well," said the postmaster, "I can't just say that we boast of it. We just suffer in silence like."—***Christian Science Monitor.***

Oh!—ROBERT (seriously)—"Do you think your father would object to my marrying you?"

EVE—"I don't know; if he's anything like me he would."—***Vancouver Bulletin.***

Speaking of Handicaps.—MOTHER—"What did your father say when you smashed the new car?"

SON—"Shall I leave out the swear words?"

MOTHER—"Yes, of course."

SON—"He didn't say a word."—***Stray Stories.***

An Isolationist.—DEAR OLD LADY—"I'm told that A.E.F. officers were not permitted to mingle socially with the rank and file. Is that true?"

FORMER DOUGHBOY—"Don't quote me, lady, but when I was in France, I always thought General Pershing was a bit aloof!"—***Foreign Service, V.F.W.***

Skip It.—JOHNNY—"Dad, they say the Saar has gone to Germany now."

DAD (busy reading)—"Something like that, son."

JOHNNY—"But what will the Russians say?"

DAD—"The Russians! What have they to do with it?"

JOHNNY (puzzled)—"But I thought the Saar was the King of Russia."—***Montreal Daily Star.***

Watch Your Jugular!—The well-known Father Healy went to a Dublin barber one morning for a shave; the man's hand shook rather badly, and he slightly grazed Father Healy's cheek. The priest, with a grave glance at the barber's shaking hand, shook his head and murmured: "Whisky, whisky, whisky."

"Ay, your Reverence," assented the barber, "it does make the flesh very tendher."—***Evening Standard (London).***

Ask the Dub.—A keen golfer had a charming girl on his right at dinner, and gave her graphic descriptions of his achievements with the clubs, hardly allowing her time to say more than "Really!"

During the dessert he remarked: "I'm afraid I've been monopolizing the conversation and talking nothing but golf."

"Oh, never mind," said the girl. "But you might tell me: What is golf?"—***Tit-Bits (London).***

Shh!—A Union Pacific shopman had been drawn on a Federal grand jury and didn't want to serve. When his name was called he asked Judge Pollock to excuse him. "We are very busy at the shops," said he, "and I ought to be there."

"So you are one of those men who think the Union Pacific couldn't get along without you," remarked the judge.

"No, your honor," said the shopman. "I know it could get along without me, but I don't want it to find it out."

"Excused," said the judge.—***Topeka Capital.***

Slips That Pass in the Night

All That Glitters.—There from 1826 to 1928 lived a golden-skinned young couple and their smiling baby.—*Boston paper.*

In Square Numbers.— ———'s throw bettered by three and four-quarters inches the previous record.—*Port Arthur (Tex.) paper.*

Bargain-Hunters' Corner.—Beautiful Printed Batiste that ought to sell anywhere for 2c a yard, 15c. a yd.—*Advertisement in Manchester (N. H.) paper.*

Modern Education.—Mrs. ———, who was graduated from ——— College at the age of 20, never regained consciousness.—*Cincinnati paper.*

"Crazy as a Cricket."—Crickets often get into warm houses for information regarding the tall flagstaff on the old Quincy House.—*Boston paper.*

No Fun.—Offices of the Waterloo Window Cleaning Co., were entertained Thursday night and approximately $3.25 was stolen.—*Des Moines paper.*

Pennsylvania Justice.—
JAIL TERMS FOR
STEADY DUNKERS
—*Head-line in Erie (Pa.) paper.*

How Many Ballots?—The jury returned its verdict at 11 A. M. to-day after deliberating the fate of the 50-year-old political chieftain for 65 years.—*Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) paper.*

Not So Bad.—The League of Young Democrats is now twenty-three years old. Of the twenty-four men who perfected the organization in 1912 only forty-five are now alive.—*Oklahoma City paper.*

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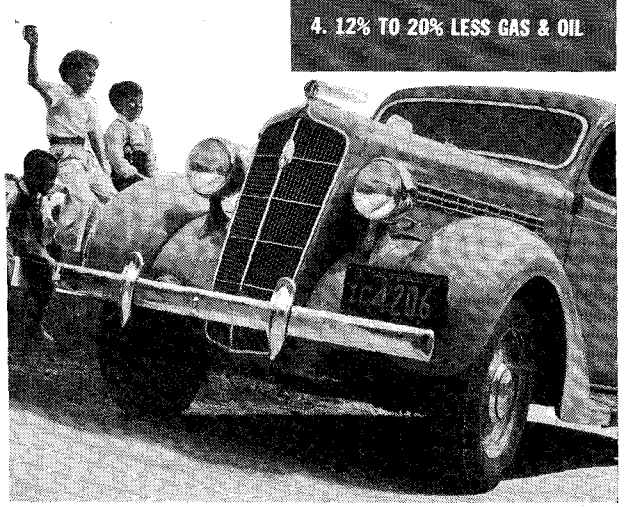

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